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Drin, Albania's Unruly River, to Be Checked in Modern Regime of Law and Order

RUINED FORTRESSES TO BECOME HOMES

Tribesmen of Fastnesses to Have Schools, Roads and Courts of Justice

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCUTARI, Albania—Shkoder, or as it is usually called in the western world Scutari, has long been a sovereign city, though now it is deposed, or at least reduced to the rank of a modest princess.

It is situated in the extreme northwest corner of Albania on the lower end of a lake which bears the same name. The lake and the city are not on the best of terms, for it is a capricious body of water, although it is not altogether to blame for the damage it causes.

There is a river here which "bullies" the whole district. It is named The Drin, but I think it ought to be called Drin Pasha, since it resembles the savage old conquerors who placed fortresses on all these hills and for centuries took tribute from the surrounding lands.

The Drin, which flows through the whole of Albania, is wild and furious through most of its course and has a strange and disagreeable way of getting to the sea. Up until half a century ago it merely greeted the city of Shkoder in passing, sent its regards to the lake near by, turned to the south and flowed accommodatingly into the Adriatic through half a dozen mouths which caused no one any harm. But during one unusually wet spring it jumped out of its bed and went rushing into the short Boyana River which carries off the waters of Lake Shkoder.

Gathers Tons of Gravel

And this proved to be one of the most devastating invasions that this valley, long used to the tread of conquerors' feet, ever underwent. For Boyana's modest little channel was not big enough nor deep enough for the vehement old Drin.

Gathering tons of gravel and sand on its way through more than 100 miles of mountains, it poured them all into its new bed, soon filling it up so that the waters could not get to the sea.

Yet old Drin cared nothing for that; nothing could stop him. If he was able to guide his foaming, fleecy flock through the most impenetrable mountains in the Balkans he would certainly find a fold for them at the end and since he could not get them into the Adriatic he shooed them into the lake.

But there is no place for them there; the lake is full without them. Consequently at certain seasons it becomes almost a sea; it spreads out over all its banks, covers up the trees on the shore, sends hundreds of villagers into the mountains, visits the markets in the Shkoder streets and even invades half a dozen Jugoslav towns, like any other conquering pasha, making an international question of the matter.

Thus the willful Drin quite disturbs the diplomats and when they admonish it, it answers that it starts in Jugoslavia and has a right to end there if it wants to, claiming that it has only a transit Albanian visa on its passport.

However, this is considered a very unsatisfactory answer and measures are going to be taken to drain the Boyana and keep the unruly stream within bounds. It has got to learn that law and order rule in the new Albania.

That is what Shkoder itself has learnt. For centuries it was an autonomous or half autonomous little district and served as the stronghold of many powerful lords. It is famed throughout the Balkans. Its masters dominated at time parts of Montenegro, all northern Albania and much of Macedonia. They treated with Constantinople and Venice and Vienna

Mingling of Many Races

Shkoder has much color, some civilization, some prosperity. All tongues are spoken in it, all currencies pass here. Many races mingle in it. Its citizens travel far, return and wander again. Foreign ware is sold in the stores.

Some of its schools are excellent and it has certainly been a vital center of Albanian culture. But it has been a victim of caprice and disorder. The lake on which it sits is unruly, the river that rushes by it destructive; fortresses glower from all the peaks about it, the majestic mountains that encompass it have been nests of Europe's boldest Robin Hoods. And the women in it, even the Christians, shuffle timidly along with covered or averted faces.

The new Albania could not be built within the clutch of these untamed mountains, under the shadow of despots. Shkoder is shut up like the East and is bowed beneath a disordered past. It is a city of gray-bearded pashas.

But now Albania is young and virile, with uncovered face and shoulders erect. So it has a young king, builds a new capital on the open plains and looks to the west. The tribesmen about Shkoder will get roads and schools and courts and order, rivers will be tamed, the rocks of ruined fortresses will be turned into homes, and the youth will throw off the bowing weight of enslaving, chaotic ages.

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Regrouping of Islets in Caribbean Mooted

Map Shows Position of Leeward and Windward Islands and the Proposed New Headquarters at Trinidad.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20—Federation of some of the British West Indian islands is under consideration at Westminster. The islands concerned are the Leeward and Windward groups, and the proposal is they should have but one governor, at Trinidad, with administrators elsewhere.

The scheme is to promote economy in view of depressed trade, and especially of the difficulties with which the West Indian sugar industry is faced.

Political India Stepping Warily But With Hope

Tense Interest Attracted by Negotiations Between Viceroy and Gandhi

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 20—While strictest secrecy continues to veil what actually has been discussed by Lord Irwin, the King's representative, and Mahatma Gandhi, the people's "saint," announcement to the effect that matters which emerged from the conversations are now under examination by the authorities has considerably cleared the political atmosphere here.

Relief is felt that the Viceroy has not been compelled summarily to reject Gandhi's overtures in consequence of their being of a character which the Government could not accept. A quality of hopefulness tinged with cautiousness has crept across political opinion.

Gandhi has permitted one fact to escape from the privacy of the Viceroy's study. "There are," he says, "no proposals or counter proposals under examination." This is being looked on as indication of a general agreement being sought without stipulations on either side. Also, the fact that offical circles reveal that a further stage of discussions is expected to be reached shows definitely that the conversations have an evolving character.

Meanwhile the Delhi edition of the Statesman, in criticizing Gandhi's negative attitude in interviews with former viceroys on similar issues contends, "India probably will never have an opportunity more favorable than now for the inauguration of a new form of constitution with the good will of all parties." This belief is widely held in both British and Indian circles and the tensest interest prevails throughout the country concerning the outcome of the negotiations.

Post Office Air Mail Appropriations Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Between $2,000,000 and $2,400,000 was cut last night from the air service appropriations for the Post Office Department by the committee of 10 appointed by the operators to work out a formula acceptable to themselves and the Postmaster-General.

The result of the conference was not announced by the Post Office Department, but one of the committee declared the agreement saved at least 10 or 12 per cent from the $20,000,000 total expended annually.

"I cannot say just what various rates were agreed upon," the member who discussed the conference said, "but the saving will allow the Postmaster-General to extend quite a number of lines and contract for new routes. The committee agreed upon the formula, so there is no reason for any other objection."

ALBERTA DISCLAIMS SOVIET WHEAT PACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 20 — Alberta is not negotiating with Soviet Russia in order to establish a working agreement for marketing wheat, John E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Brownlee declared he had not been approached by the Soviet authorities on this matter. The Alberta Government, he added, would have no power to make such an arrangement, as all international negotiations are under the exclusive control of the Federal Government at Ottawa.

RADIO STATIONS IN CANADA CUT DOWN SALES TALK

Control Situation Moves Toward a Climax as Broadcasters Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 20 — Canada's radio control situation is rapidly approaching a climax with a voluntary agreement by all the Canadian broadcasters to limit advertising to 5 per cent of a program's time and to eliminate sales talks on sponsored programs given on Sunday. This means no more than three minutes of advertising in an hour.

Such a radical step on the part of the broadcasters indicates how strong are the forces seeking to bring about government ownership of broadcasting. Despite this announcement, the pro-government-owned group is keeping up its campaign.

Simultaneously the entire question of radio control is challenged from another direction, the right of the provinces to control radio within their own borders.

Quebec is seeking to enact a law which will give the Provincial Government exclusive jurisdiction of radio broadcasting within that Province and has submitted the bill to the local appeal court for a ruling as to its powers in this connection. This amounts to a challenge of the Federal Government on its rights in the basic question of powers of license and control. Should Quebec be sustained the Federal Government would be unable to institute a radio policy for Canada.

If Quebec fails in this then the issue of government-owned radio must be settled immediately. Public ownership of radio in Canada will mean a chain of powerful stations interlocked and reaching from coast to coast. Such a system would make the Canadian listener totally independent of American programs and it is the influence of these which is stimulating the campaign.

Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, says that if radio is left to private enterprise, like the magazines and motion pictures, it is bound to cater to the patronage that will reflect dividends for the stockholders, which will never achieve the best end.

The present broadcasters' answer to these charges had been the new policy of 5 per cent advertising broadcasting. This regulation pertains to all programs originating in the Dominion. On Sunday evenings sponsored programs will confine their announcements to merely the name and address of the firm sponsoring the entertainment. During all evening broadcasts spot announcements are to be eliminated.

While these regulations are not to be enforced as yet on chain programs coming to Canadian stations from New York, it is hoped that by the example of advertising elimination set by the Canadian stations, that similar measures will be taken in the United States.

The regulations imposed are nearly those recommended by the Royal Canadian Commission on Broadcasting, which also recommended government ownership.

Canadian Textile Tariffs Called Blow to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 20—An earnest plea against increased textile tariffs was made by R. J. Deachman, representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, before the Cabinet subcommittee on tariffs now holding hearings under the chairmanship of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

Mr. Deachman, the only champion to appear on behalf of free or freer trade, argued that the changes in the textile items passed at the emergency session of Parliament made it more difficult for the farmer to buy cotton, woolens and other textile commodities and was altogether unjustified at this time.

The result of a duty of 96 per cent on farmers' clothing, he said, had been a decline in the value of agricultural products of 15.4 per cent and grain prices had lowered 25 per cent. Mr. Deachman said he would be satisfied to see the tariff removed from wheat, eggs, butter, cheese and some other farm products.

R. P. Sparks, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, denied that there had been an increase in the price of textiles since the new tariff asserting that there had been reductions in prices of woolens and cottons so that the Canadian working man was buying his clothing today at the lowest point in many years.

ALASKA BOY FINDS BOSTON 'ON THE MAP'

Boston is on the map. Joe Oskolkoff of the little Russian fishing village of Ninilchic, in Alaska, says so! Joe, a fourth-grade student in the settlement of 100 inhabitants, writes the information bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, that he has just found Boston on a map in his geography class. He wants more information about this city.

The Boston Chamber immediately mailed copies of several of its publications to Joe, including "Boston, An Old City With New Opportunities" and also "Boston, Massachusetts," a publication containing information for visitors to Boston.

Joe has never seen a train, automobile, telephone or movie, let alone talkies, says the Chamber. But he writes that he has seen four airplanes, two of which landed in the village. His father fishes for salmon in the summer and traps in the winter.

Dairy Trade Urges High Tax on Foreign Oils in Margarine

Use of Palm Oil to Give Natural Yellow Hue of Creamery Butter Gets Around Duty Put on Substitutes Artificially Colored

For more than 50 years margarine has contended for the place of honor held by butter on the American dining table and in the kitchen. Some of the earliest food regulatory laws were intended to restrain this culinary newcomer, but its popularity has steadily increased.

Congress has now before it demands for further protection of the dairy industry against the inroads of the product made from cheaper vegetable oils. Agitation has been started to obtain action in the present session.

A survey showing the far-reaching agricultural and industrial significance of this struggle, as well as its effect upon the household budget, has been made by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, and is here reviewed.

By a Staff Correspondent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Like the king "whom nobody could call a fussy man," but who "did like a little bit of butter for his bread," and indignantly refused the substitute of "marmalade instead," the public, though not always fussy, insists on knowing whether its bread is spread with butter from the Alderney, or with the now equally yellow and almost indistinguishable margarine.

For within recent months margarine, or oleomargarine, as it is more popularly called, has made its appearance in American food shops, no longer white with perhaps a bit of coloring attached, but the same yellow-gold color of the best creamery butter.

As a consequence, millions of farmers engaged in dairying are pushing demands in Congress, not only for a stiffening of the present tax on

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

FRENCH DEPUTIES SIT ALL NIGHT VOTING BUDGET

Parliament Is Anxious to Avoid Making Provisional Monthly Credits

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 20—The Chamber of Deputies is holding three sessions daily and occasionally sitting all night in an attempt to finish the voting of the budget by the beginning of March in order that the Senate may complete consideration of this measure by April 1, when the new fiscal year begins.

The energy of the Chamber and its determination is all the more applauded because that body had aroused much criticism through its tendency to talk and play politics and its lightheartedness in overthrowing cabinets.

Urged on by Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, who every few days makes a speech exhorting the deputies to attend strictly to business and to avoid endless theoretical discussions, the Chamber has made astounding progress, and sometimes votes several sections of the budget within 24 hours. One recent session lasted all night until 8:30 next morning.

The most heroic figure in this steady grind is François Pietri, Minister of the Budget, whose position requires him to be on hand almost every moment while the debate is in progress and frequently to intervene to make explanations or answer questions. Other member of the Cabinet are usually present only when the sections with which they are specially concerned are being debated, but M. Pietri is always to be seen sitting on the front Government bench going through an enormous pile of documents.

If the budget has not been approved by both the Chamber and the Senate by April 1, it will be necessary to have recourse to the uneconomic expedient of voting provisional monthly credits. This is a disagreeable prospect at any time, but it is especially so this year because it might be necessary to vote several of these monthly installments while the Parliament is prevented by the Easter holidays or by the election of the new President of the Republic from giving its attention to budgetary affairs.

Australian Labor Backs Finance Plan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 20—A temporary success was gained by E. G. Theodore, Federal Treasurer, when the Labor Party caucus yesterday approved his scheme for rehabilitating the nation's finances. Mr. Theodore's present plan is to pass legislation requiring banks to release credits through the proposed central reserve bank.

The proposal, however, is opposed by the moderates of the party, who, with a number of financial authorities, declare that it is inflation in a disguised form. Mr. Theodore on the other hand denies that he is attempting any form of inflation.

Six of the moderates, including J. A. Lyons and James E. Fenton, who was acting Prime Minister during the absence of James H. Scullin in London for the Imperial Conference, and who recently resigned his Cabinet post as Minister of Trade and Customs in protest against Mr. Theodore's reinstatement at the Treasury, have gone so far as to threaten to vote against the Government on the question.

Efforts are being made to restore harmony within the party, though the position remains uncertain. Mr. Theodore is meeting the banks on Monday, but it is thought unlikely that his plan will prove acceptable to them without some considerable reduction in the costs of Government.

BIG FORESTRY PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand leads the British Empire in state afforestation, according to a return furnished by the Director of Forestry. In 1930, 53,852 acres were planted with 35,900,000 trees. This brings the total area of state plantations to 307,000 acres.

PEACE IN CHINA IS LINKED WITH PRICE OF SILVER

End of Disorder Would Cause New Demand, Federal Expert Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Restoration of peace in China would aid the world silver situation, according to an expert of the finance and investment division of the Commerce Department who has made a formal study of the 1930 silver situation.

His report on the study is issued at a time when the purchasing power of half the world's population is said to have been cut practically in half by the collapse of the world silver market. It is made, furthermore, while the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is considering a resolution introduced by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, calling on President Hoover to enter negotiations with the Chinese Nationalist Government to aid the silver market by establishing a silver pool, with the object of ending internal warfare in China.

"There is no doubt that a period of peace and order in China would soon cause a renewed demand for silver," Herbert M. Bratter, finance and investment division, writes in a trade information bulletin on the silver market, just issued. "Apart from giving China a greater quantity of exportable merchandise, it would serve to return to the country the large amounts of silver which fled to Shanghai to safety."

The Commerce Department explains that the new study is made because of growing public interest, and because of the recent new all-time record lows which the white metal is experiencing.

The report traces the sensational silver price decline which has dragged down the purchasing power of half the world's population, which uses it as exchange medium. The report does not agree with Mr. Pittman in ascribing the decline solely to foreign debasement of silver coins, and to the policy of India of dumping silver, after adopting the gold standard policy. These conditions have affected the silver price, Mr. Bratter says, but he places more emphasis on the fact that all commodity prices have dropped, and he shows the relationship between the decline of silver prices and general commodity prices.

The department's silver study has a direct bearing on the validity of Mr. Pittman's reasoning, since if the silver price decline is merely sympathetic with the general commodity price decline, then international action by the United States Government, as proposed in another resolution by the Nevada Senator, would have little effect in restoring its relative purchasing power.

"After making allowance for the generally enhanced purchasing power of gold, the drop in the silver price is not so severe as it might seem," Mr. Bratter says in this respect.

Internal disorders and poor crops in China, which forced exports of silver, are another cause of the decline, the Commerce Department report says.

Even with prices of silver falling to new lows in 1930, silver in China came out of hiding, the report states, because of disorders in the war-racked country.

"It is a moot question whether China has too much silver," the report says. "In any case, the supply in Shanghai is most important as a determinant of the price of silver, for Shanghai is the predominant factor in the demand side of the equation."

China's ability to take silver, the report says, varies with the fluctuations in China's exports, and internal disorders in China thereby indirectly affect the silver price.

HAVANA FEDEKAL BILL PASSED

HAVANA, Feb. 19 (AP)—The bill which will make of Havana city a federal district after Feb. 24 was approved finally last night in the Senate. The vote was 14 to 1. The measure provides that government of Havana city shall rest in the hands of an arbitrarily established mayor and council representing various organizations and political parties. Prevailing municipal ordinances and laws are generally unchanged.

BONUS PASSES SENATE; HOOVER VETO EXPECTED

Vote Was 72-12—Strength Indicates Passage Over President's Will

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — President Hoover today took under advisement the soldier bonus act passed by Congress over his protest. The bill provides for an increase in the loan value of the certificates from 22½ to 50 per cent.

The Senate yesterday gave final approval to the measure by a 72-to-12 vote. This overwhelming ballot was in line with a similar majority in the House when it passed the bill by a vote of 363 to 39.

Republican leaders have been assured that the President will not delay in formulating his decision on the issue. They have been authoritatively advised that he will veto the bill.

On the basis of the great majorities piled up for the measure in both chambers Republican leaders anticipate that if the President disapproves it his rejection will be overruled.

The President is understood, however, to be determined to face the issue squarely. As he advised the Senate Finance Committee on Feb. 13, when it had the bill under consideration, he is not opposed to aiding the needy war veteran by increasing the lending value of his adjusted compensation certificates but he is against throwing such facilities open to all former service men without restriction.

The debate in the Senate was long drawn out and introduced no new facts on either side. In the course of the lengthy session 23 Senators spoke. It had been expected that the chamber would dispose of the bill in a few hours but the session dragged into the night before the flow of oratory was stemmed and the final count taken.

Crowded galleries with many service men present unquestionably prolonged the floor debate. With the exception of addresses by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, Frederick H. Gillette (R.), Senator from Massachusetts all the speeches were in favor of the measure and most of them critical of the Administration's position.

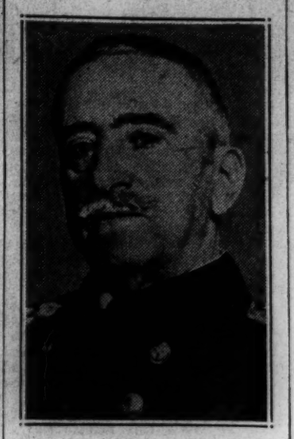
Bonus supporters confined the bill strictly to the form in which it passed the House, in order that there should be no delay in its reaching the White House. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, the sole Democrat who voted against the bill, offered an amendment to limit its provisions to "necessitous cases" but the restriction was rejected by a viva voce vote.

All other amendments were withdrawn. Some of the Democrats asserted that they favored more liberal bonus legislation, but in order not to delay the bill under consideration they would not press their demands at this time.

With no indication when the Senate would get through talking on the issue, the House toward evening adjourned for the day. This promptly brought a charge from opposition quarters that this action opened the way for a technical pocket veto, on the ground that the 10-day veto period expired at midnight last night.

Republican parliamentarians denied this. They declared that today was the last day. Furthermore, they asserted, the President had no intention of dodging the issue and would act promptly and decisively.

Rises to Premiership of Spanish Monarchy



Wide World

ADMIRAL AZNAR

Spain's Cabinet Gives Guaranty of Sincere Vote

Note Avoids Clear Stand on Type of Parliament to Be Assembled

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 20—The new Spanish Government has issued a note announcing that it will hold local and provincial elections before the general election, and will give every guarantee that these will be "sincere." This is the only fundamental difference between the new program and that followed by Gen. Damaso Berenguer, the former Premier.

The Cabinet devoted much space in an official note to the Catalan question. This is paying a debt to Francisco Cambo, regionalist leader, in return for the valuable support he is giving the Government.

As regards the vital question whether an ordinary parliament or a constitutional assembly shall finally be called, the Government note is not very clear. It says: "It is intended to convoke a parliament which will have the character of a constituent assembly, but which will at the same time be able to deal with pressing national problems."

This is interpreted to mean that the Government does not intend to convoke a special constituent parliament but will only give facilities for revision of the Constitution. This may give rise to a great deal of criticism as demand for revision of the Constitution has always been regarded as a straight issue.

Concerning the monetary problem, it is indicated that the present policy will be continued, that is to say, ultimate revaluing of the peseta will, as far as possible, be followed by effectual stabilization. The forms of stabilization are to be left to Parliament.

The new Finance Minister, Juan Ventosa, is considered to be Spain's outstanding financier and it is hoped some of the lost ground may be recovered if political events do not again upset international confidence in Spanish affairs which inevitably reflects itself in a fall or rise in the currency.

One singular omission seems noticeable in the Government note—the absence of any reference of its intention toward political prisoners, nor is any mention made of raising the censorship and restoring guarantees.

End of Spain's Absolute Rule Foreseen

* * *

King's Submission to Demand Termed Wise Move

* * *

Way Now Opened for Liberal Monarchy

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 20—Step by step is coming about virtual abolition of the absolutist monarchy in Spain. With surprising regularity, successive results which were foreseen by observers several years ago, are being realized. The old-fashioned conception of government is outmoded in modern Spain.

Even the latest development, which is taken in some quarters as a reaffirmation of royal authority, is merely an incident which fully confirms the general trend of affairs.

Nothing could render a greater disservice to the King than the suggestion that he has outwitted the Republicans and outmaneuvered the Constitutionalists. Certainly the Cabinet of Admiral Juan Bautista Aznar is far more Monarchist in complexion than would have been a Guerra Cabinet, but its program must contain proposals for election of a constituent assembly which will have power to reform the régime. Were it to become a newly disguised dictatorship, it would precipitate formidable events. But the character of many of its members who are Constitutionalists, forbids this interpretation.

The real doubt that is raised is whether Spain is not in danger of returning to the old pre-dictator days, of politicians who schemed and intrigued, and displaced each other on a rotative system. But that inefficient method of government is equally condemned.

The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera was the last stand of medieval sovereignty. Guarantees were suspended and political liberties denied. But censorship failed to stifle the clamors for changes, and the status of the King himself was challenged. When Gen. Damaso Berenguer succeeded Señor de Rivera he genuinely tried to arrange elections. But it is difficult to retrace his footsteps and the offer of a Cortes or Parliament came too late. It is something more which is now wanted.

Nothing less than a constituent as-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Canada Increases Automobile Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 20—An increase in the duty on American automobiles entering Canada under certain conditions was effected by the Government last night by means of an order in Council which limits the discount which American exporters may deduct before valuation is made for import into Canada.

Canadian automobile makers have been protesting that discounts as high as 35 per cent have been deducted in setting wholesale prices to importers and on this the percentage of duty has been calculated.

The effect is said to have been to reduce the duty and to deprive Canadian makers of the protection they believed they were enjoying. Under the new order the dumping act will be invoked if an attempt is made to import cars at a greater discount than 20 per cent.

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 20 (AP)—An automobile selling for $600 in the United States will be boosted in price about $60 in the Canadian market by the new tariff regulation, local automobile officials said today.

On a car priced at $1000, the increase would be about $77, and $362 would be added to a $2000 motorcar.

LARGER I.C.C. POWER OVER ROADS URGED

Report on American Railway Situation Advises Holding Company Curb

FINDS CONSTITUTION ALLOWS WIDE SCOPE

Would Amend Act to Permit Investigation of Mergers, Past, Present and Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Extension of Interstate Commerce Commission powers to include control over railroad holding companies was recommended to Congress today in a 1700-page report on the American railroad situation which James S. Parker (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committees, laid before the House.

The report is the work of a group of lawyers, accountants and statisticians resulting from a House resolution authorizing the committee to investigate the ownership and control of interstate carriers.

The report has not yet been sanctioned by the committee and is to date only the recommendations of experts to the committee. Mr. Parker expressed hope, however, that legislation based on the resolutions will eventually be enacted.

After an exhaustive survey of ownership of all the principal railroads in the United States and a legal digest regarding the constitutional rights of Congress to subject railroads and their holding companies to federal control, the report makes three specific recommendations.

Recommendations Made

First, that the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to bring within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission "for approval or disapproval any acquisition of the control of a railroad which would result in bringing that road into affiliation with, in control of, or under the management of another railroad, whether the acquisition be by holding company or otherwise."

Second, that the committee at the next session of Congress consider whether "legislation is necessary to deal with any past acquisitions of railway properties such as are disclosed in this report, and which have not had the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission as being in the public interest."

Third. "That the scope of the investigation authorized by House Resolution 114 be broadened to include all holding companies engaged in interstate commerce."

The right of Congress to pass legislation regulating holding companies is affirmed in the report. Mr. Parker, in his speech presenting the report, called the attention of Congress to this, remarking, "You will be impressed by the large powers Congress possesses under the Constitution."

"It seems clear to me," he said, "that the Congress can do about what it finds to be necessary to protect the public interest. Whatever the abuses of the holding company which this inquiry may bring to light, it seems clear that you have the power to correct the abuses, to remedy the evils, to subject the holding company to reasonable regulation without being reduced to the necessity of destroying it.

Ownership Widely Distributed

"Another impressive fact is the wide distribution of the ownership of the voting stock of American railroads. On the stock registry books of 160 Class 1 railroads on Dec. 31, 1929, stood some 840,000 names. That is to say, 840,000 or nearly 1,000,000 people, own the voting stocks of our railroads. This does not include the names of bondholders, for no inquiry was made as to the ownership of bonds except where the bonds have voting privileges.

"Another very striking fact, and to me rather surprising, is the small influence of family holdings in our American railways. You will find listed the holdings of the families really important in American railway finance.

"The Baker family controls about 10 per cent of the Lackawanna; Arthur Curtis James seems to dominate the Western Pacific; the Vanderbilts have about 17 per cent of the voting stock of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. You will find the other family holdings surprisingly small.

"For years the public has thought of the New York Central as a Vanderbilt property. This report discloses that the Vanderbilts hold less than 5 per cent of the voting stock of that corporation."

Major Railroad Groups Control 210,000 Miles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—James S. Parker, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee today said on the floor in presenting the results of a railroad holding company investigation that 15 major groups in this country now control 210,000 miles of railroad, or nearly 85 per cent of the total. They were:

Van Sweringen 28,631 miles; Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington (two systems), 27,693 miles; Pennsylvania 23,498; Southern Pacific 14,484; St. Louis-San Francisco 14,161; Atlantic Coast Line 13,989; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 13,166; New York Central 12,006; Baltimore & Ohio 11,269; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific 11,247; Chicago & Northwestern 10,205; Union Pacific 10,157; Southern 10,036; Illinois Central 9,109. Total 210,386.

MEDICAL TESTS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX YEARS

Survey Shows Less Favor for Practice Than Advocates Hoped For

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Physical examinations and vaccinations for children under six years of age have not become so widely popular as physicians advocating them would like to have had them, according to a report presented yesterday to a group of specialists composing the medical service section of the White House conference on child health and protection.

This section, which is a part of the larger conference of last November, is meeting here to discuss its completed report. This meeting will mark the final session of the White House conference, as all other reports have been completed.

A survey was made in cities representing nearly a fourth of the country's population and in representative rural areas in 24 states. A total of 177,000 children were covered. The four procedures investigated were health and dental examinations, vaccination against smallpox and immunization against diphtheria. Physical examinations have made the greatest headway, it was shown.

Reports From Cities

In only three of the 148 cities surveyed, however, were as many as three-fourths of the children on whom facts were obtained receiving a general health examination. These were Berkeley, Calif.; Providence, R. I., and Lakewood, O. Utica, N. Y., reported 73 out of 100 receiving examinations, and Cleveland, O., 72 out of 100. Less than one-half of the 148 cities reported that more than half of their children were presenting themselves for examinations.

In not one of the 148 cities surveyed had even half of the children received dental examinations, the report showed. Cleveland Heights, O., stood first on the doctors' list, with 46 out of every 100 children having had their teeth examined. Newton, Mass., stood next with 42 per cent.

Nor had any greater percentage of preschool children been vaccinated against smallpox, although this period is considered by physicians the best time for such an operation. The highest number vaccinated in any city was in New York, where 48 out of every 100 had been thus treated. Fourteen cities had vaccinated from 20 to 24 children out of 100 while in the remaining 117 less than one-fifth had been.

Data on Immunization

Only in one-fifth of the cities had more than one-fourth of the children gone through the process designed by physicians to make them immune against diphtheria. Only one, Niagara Falls, N. Y., had reached the halfway mark.

New York State reported that 50 out of every 100 children in the rural districts investigated had received health examinations. In most of the states investigated between one-fourth and one-half of the rural children under six years of age had been subjected to examination. Not one-fourth of the rural children in any state had received dental examination.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, opened the session with an address of welcome and presided over the joint sessions of the three committees which studied child growth and development, prenatal and maternal care, and medical care for children.

Cherry Hill Farm Sought by Virginia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A movement to acquire Ferry Farm, boyhood home of George Washington, for a national shrine, will be inaugurated this week by Virginia school children, who will make contributions, not exceeding 10 cents each, for the benefit of its restoration.

Ferry Farm, or Cherry Hill Farm, as it is popularly known because, according to tradition, the cherry-tree episode was enacted on its sloping lawns, is located on the banks of the Rappahannock River in Stafford County. Because of the vital association it bore to the youth of the first President, it is now to be preserved as a national shrine, dedicated to the youth of America.

Washington Day exercises will be held in public and private schools throughout the State Friday and Monday, and a playlet, "At Cherry Farm," will be given in some of them. At this time also the contributions to the fund will be made.

ANTARCTIC NORWAY NAMED FOR PRINCESS

OSLO, Nor., Feb. 20 (AP)—New land discovered in the antarctic by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen's Norvega expedition has been named Princess Ragnhild's Land, for the infant daughter of Crown Princess Olaf.

Captain Riiser-Larsen, in a radio message to the Foreign Office, said the expedition's seaplane had traced the coastline of the new land from a point 70.30 south latitude and 24.15 east longitude to 68.40 south and 33.30 east.

The plane dropped a Norwegian flag accompanied by documents of occupation while flying over this area so as to establish Norwegian possession.

WOMAN PAINTER WINS COVETED ART HONOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 — "Fall Flowers," the work of a Philadelphia woman, Mary E. Marshall, was one of the paintings chosen by the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors of New York City for the thirtieth annual exhibition of the Woman's International Art Club of London which is now in progress at the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Marshall is a painter of flowers, landscapes and gardens. But flowers—especially wild flowers—have always claimed first place in her interest, for she has devoted many years to their study both from the standpoint of the painter and beyond that of the gardener and designer.

American Fire Engines Obtain World Markets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The powerful red automotive fire engines that roar their way through American cities to fight and safeguard men and property are becoming familiar in other corners of the world.

During the past five years 13 foreign countries have purchased 209 American-made engines, valued at $673,537, according to the automotive division, Department of Commerce.

Since 1926 Canada has been our leading market for automotive fire engines, with purchases numbering 27 and valued at $170,313. Mexico ranked second, buying 16 engines, valued at $32,207, and Cuba third, with 14 engines, valued at $73,581. Other countries ordering this type of equipment were Japan, Java and Madura, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Netherlands, West Indies, the Dominican Republic, the United Kingdom and Spain.

CONSOLIDATED GAS AWARDS MEDALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Medals for conspicuous bravery were presented to 57 employees of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its affiliated organizations at the seventh annual dinner of the Quarter Century Club, here, Feb. 17. All members of the club have been connected with the organization 25 years or more.

Four of the employees were awarded silver medals for saving others at the risk of their own lives, and 17 received bronze medals for bravery while on duty. George B. Cortelyou, president of the company, presided.

South America's Interest in League Found Unabated by Sir Eric Drummond

Geneva's Stand on Monroe Doctrine Often Asked on His Trip

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Feb. 20—South American interest in, and fidelity to, the League of Nations, is believed to have been strengthened by the extensive tour of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, in the New World.

In an address to the international press yesterday Sir Eric gave a modest account of his trip and recounted the reawakened interest in nonmember states, particularly Argentina. Regarding Chile, where it has been recently alleged there was a strong movement for retirement from the League, Sir Eric gave positive assurance that there is every intention of continuing full participation in the Geneva work.

Sir Eric found universal disquiet in South America over the effects of the economic depression. He made the most of his opportunity to emphasize the interdependence of world economic problems and the necessity of endeavoring to solve them on an international plane. The utility of Latin-American participation in the work of the League and the benefits to be derived from such participation were frequently queried, he said.

Explaining the essential value of the League as an instrument for the preservation of peace, Sir Eric was able to dispel the impression widely prevailing all over South America that Europe is in imminent danger of war.

Great interest, he stated, is shown in what is called the United States of Europe, particularly in its bearing upon commerce and tariffs. Interpreting the working of the Committee for European Union Sir Eric invariably insisted that, placed as it is within the framework of the League of Nations, it could not adversely affect overseas interests.

Sir Eric was frequently called upon in the course of his journey to define the League's stand respecting the Monroe Doctrine. He gave wide publicity to the council's attitude adopted in 1928, namely, that, although mentioning engagements such as the Monroe Doctrine covenant, the League does not attempt to define nor interfere with them in any way. He said his journey made clear to him that it is a fatal mistake to regard Latin America as a unit.

Although they are all producing countries and united by a common ideal of peace there is a vast diversity of political, social and economic interests between the various countries and each has its own problems. It is indispensable, Sir Eric concluded, to keep this constantly in mind in order to achieve effective harmonious cooperation between the League and Latin America.

Back From Tour

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND

Virgin Islands Ask Legislation Delay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—A memorial asking the Congress of the United States not to adopt any new organic act for the Virgin Islands until its provisions have been passed on by the council was dispatched to President Hoover and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, by the Colonial Council here.

The adoption of the memorial was the final act of the extraordinary session of the council during the administration of Gov. Waldo Evans. In his farewell address Captain Evans thanked the members for the cooperation extended to him during his incumbency.

A protest has been sent by radio to Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, protesting the withdrawal of the naval personnel, which began Feb. 17.

Plans are under way for the reception and inauguration of Dr. Paul M. Pearson of Swarthmore, Pa., first civilian Governor of the islands, appointed recently by President Hoover, who is expected to arrive here March 2.

Economist Favors Oil 'Dictatorship'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—A "dictatorship" for the petroleum industry that would bring about a restriction of output and the end of chaotic marketing conditions with powers as great as those exercised by Will Hayes in the motion picture industry was advocated by Dr. Leonard Logan of Norman, Okla., associate professor of economics at the University of Oklahoma, before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here yesterday.

Dr. Logan, however, declared for a triumvirate rather than a "tsar." He suggested that the three men to rule the industry be appointed, one by the American Petroleum Institute, one by the Independent Petroleum Association and one by the President of the United States. These men should be given authority by the entire industry, he declared, to determine when, where and how much oil should be produced.

Dr. Logan declared that of the three major plans suggested for the curtailment of the supply of crude oil—tariff or embargo, proration, and unit operation—unit operation is the soundest, both from an engineering and an economic standpoint. Unit operation calls for the development of an oil pool as a unit so that each operator will not struggle to get the largest amount out of the pool himself in the quickest time possible.

Dr. Logan said he was convinced that the present tariff law and the one preceding it were among the leading factors contributing to the present depression. Unless the underlying institution of property rights is changed to meet changed conditions, he asserted, the oil industry might as well make up its mind to surrender to government control.

Private Telephone Tapping Defended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Tapping of private telephone wires for the purpose of obtaining evidence in the enforcement of prohibition laws was partially defended before the House Expenditures Committee today by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States.

Stating he did not think the practice should be permitted indiscriminately, he explained he had issued an order on Jan. 19, 1931, which restricted wire tapping to special cases and then only with the approval of the head of the bureau involved and of the assistant Attorney-General in charge of the case.

He did not think there should be any "iron clad rule" against the practice and added, "I believe wire tapping is quite generally used by police agencies throughout the country. If you are going to go into wire tapping you will have to study other things such as eavesdropping."

Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of the Prohibition Bureau, said he approved Mr. Mitchell's Jan. 19 order and agreed that the practice should be used only in special cases.

Coöperation as 'Sensible Friends' Urged Between America and Britain

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The United States and Great Britain should cooperate, "not as allies, but as common, sensible friends," to build up the universal sense of security which is the world's most urgent need today, according to Gerald Campbell, the new British Consul-General here. Mr. Campbell succeeded Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong, who retired recently.

Mr. Campbell, who was the guest of honor at the monthly luncheon meeting of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, described the present world situation as "a tug of war between economics and politics, in which we don't know which side will win and fear that the rope may break."

Characterizing security as "a mental state," he declared that it must be built on a foundation of common sense, conciliation, confidence, coöperation and charity. The world is beginning to realize, he said, that "if we want a successful peace it has got to be a universal peace."

The two "hobgoblins," Mr. Campbell said, which sometimes impair confidence between the United States and Great Britain, are the belief frequently circulated abroad that this country tends to become more and more imperialistic, and representations sometimes made here to the effect that Britain is a predatory power, cynical and careless of the rights of others.

"These two hobgoblins do not tell the truth," he continued. "The people of our two nations—120,000,000 in your country, and our empire, with one-fourth of the world's population—are honest, hard-working, have no fear of each other and want to keep the peace."

Robert R. Appleby, president of the chamber, also spoke, paying tribute to Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong.

Non-Ferrous Metals Show Improved Tone

A BETTER tone is evident in markets for non-ferrous metals. The price of copper has been advanced from 10 cents to 10¼ cents a pound for domestic metal, with metal for foreign sales quoted proportionately higher. Demand in both domestic and foreign markets has been increasing over the last few days, reports state.

More strength has been shown also in the price of lead, now quoted at 4.60 cents a pound, representing a slight advance. Inquiry for this metal is reported as fairly active.

Optional Clause Signed by Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Through the adoption of the Optional Clause by Poland, the number of states which have now signed this clause of the court's statute has been brought up to 47. On January 24, 1931, M. Zaleski, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic signed the optional clause of the court's statute for a period of five years. In so doing, he made the following declaration upon the protocol of signature:

The present declaration shall not be applicable to disputes concerning questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of states; which may arise between Poland and states refusing to establish or to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland; which are directly or indirectly connected with the World War, or the war between Poland and the Soviet Government; which may arise directly or indirectly out of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Soviet Russia, signed at Riga on March 18, 1921; or which relate to stipulations of domestic law, in connection with paragraphs 3 and 4.

By signing the optional clause, a state binds itself to let the World Court adjudicate all disputes with other signatories arising out of the interpretation of treaties and the assessment of damages for breaches of its international obligations. Every signatory is allowed to make reservations when it signs. Those made by Poland are mainly intended to prevent Germany or Soviet Russia from asking the World Court to pronounce in favor of a revision of Poland's frontiers.

New York Study Seeks to Discover Why People Shop on Different Days

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The metropolitan shopper seems to have more or less regular purchasing days, preferring to buy one kind of merchandise on one day of the week and other types on certain other days, according to a study of purchasing practices being made under the auspices of the New York University school of retailing. Miss Moselle Kleeman, a research fellow in the school, is conducting the study.

Just what "psychological" factors influence customers to shop in certain departments on particular days of the week is one of the things Miss Kleeman is anxious to determine. She has found that advertising in department stores still is conducted for the most part on a "hit or miss" basis, chiefly because of a lack of any real knowledge concerning the customers' "moods."

The study revealed, however, that silks, cottons, infants' wear, ready-to-wear clothing and furniture were advertised more consistently on Monday than any other day; toilet articles on Tuesday; gloves and hosiery on Wednesday; bedding on Thursday; traveling bags on Friday, and men's suits and girls' and boys' clothing on Saturday.

The last item was easily explained because of the fact that on Saturday the half-day off and absence of school classes makes it easier for parents to get their children to the shops and for men to make their purchases.

Country Population Shows Increase as Farm-to-City Movement Turns

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The farm population of the United States has increased for the first time in 10 years. There was a net movement away from the farm of 151,000 persons last year, but the normal increase in population brought the total farm population on Jan. 1, 1931, to 27,430,000 persons compared with 27,222,000 persons on the same day last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Fewer people are leaving the farm. The number who left farms for towns and cities in 1930 was 1,543,000 compared with 1,876,000 in 1929 and a peak movement of 2,155,000 persons in 1926.

The movement from city to farm in 1930 was the largest since 1924. Last year 1,392,000 persons moved to the farm compared with a peak movement of 1,396,000 persons in 1924.

The trek farmward is considered by the department as a reflection of the industrial employment situation in the cities. The tendency to leave farms appears, it says, to have received a decided check in the middle Atlantic, south Atlantic, west south central and east north central states. The net movement of 151,000 persons from farm to city is the smallest since 1922 when the department began to make estimates of the farm population movement. The estimates are based upon actual surveys of farm families in all parts of the country.

AUSTRALIA SEES DEFICIT RISING AT HALF YEAR

Prospects of Having £15,000,000 to Make Up Loom in Interim Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — Excess of expenditure over revenue of £9,856,000 for the first six months of the financial year is indicated by the official statement of Commonwealth accounts. This deficit includes interest and sinking fund payments of £3,452,000 during December, which occur only twice a year.

The total revenue for the six months was £22,327,000, against an estimate of £23,622,000 for the full year. Expenditure was £32,183,000 compared with estimated outgoings for the year of £56,456,000.

Revenue from customs and sales tax continue disappointing. Customs receipts, excluaixe of excise, for the six months were only £9,876,000 although the treasurer's estimate for the full financial year was £27,900,000.

The sales tax which was hoped to yield $1,000,000 a month produced £1,437,000. It came into operation from about the middle of August.

It is apparent that the Commonwealth is faced with a deficit of anything from $10,000,000 a year upward. Every state too will presumably have a deficit, so that at the close of the financial year on June 30 Commonwealth and states expect to be at least £15,000,000 worse off than when the government budgets were brought down.

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$69,000,000 TOTAL IN WATER WORK UNDER WAY SOON

River and Harbor Projects Will Provide Jobs in Many Sections

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—River and harbor projects valued at $69,671,734 will be under way in the immediate future, providing additional employment in many sections of the country, in the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, the War Department reported yesterday to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

Men are already at work on $28,843,713 worth of these projects and the balance available, totaling $40,828,021, will be spent in the near future, it was said. Work is progressing on $5,072,283 worth of construction and dredging in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, the report stated. Men are already at work on $1,938,468 worth of the projects in these states.

"These totals," Colonel Woods said, "represent money that is now being and will be in the near future paid out for wages and material. The money available for contracts already let and for new contracts for work is specially significant in relation to making employment when it is realized that payments for material are again paid out as wages at the places where the material is made. In addition, the renewed buying power of the employees put to work on the projects makes additional employment in many different industries and trades.

"The War Department has done a most efficient and workmanlike job. This can be instanced by giving the record of one appropriation. A bill for $22,500,000 was approved on Dec. 20. The allottments to the various projects were made on Dec. 23 involving between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000. Advertising was launched immediately. Bids for the first project were opened Jan. 5, the contracts were awarded on bids opened and work was actually started, that is to say, men were on the pay roll by Jan. 15. The other contracts did not lag."

Fourth Gift of $100,000 Swells Philadelphia Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—Further assurance that Philadelphians will furnish the necessary funds for continuance of the unemployment relief work here this winter came yesterday with announcement of the fourth gift of $100,000 since Feb. 1.

The gift was from Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader Jr., matching the amount pledged by Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosewald, which was given on condition that four other persons contribute a like amount. Ellis Ames Ballard, acting for the Widener estate, and Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson Jr. have each pledged the same amount.

Horatio Gates Lloyd today announced that the committee today put 500 men to work, and will continue to give employment to 500 daily, until by Saturday 10,000 more men will be earning enough to live on.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS URGED FOR HAWAII

HONOLULU, Feb. 19 (By U. P.)—Signals of economic distress in the Hawaiian Islands, outlined in the annual message of Gov. Lawrence M. Judd, were the chief problems facing the sixteenth regular session of the Territorial Legislature today.

The 2000 miles of water separating Hawaii from the mainland are no bar to business and commercial crises, the Governor said, and the islands are confronted by a particular problem in respect to depressed sugar prices.

"The value of our main crop, sugar, is governed by world conditions," Governor Judd pointed out. "Our second crop, pineapples, must compete in world markets with similar food products."

The message emphasized the importance of diversifying crops, which Governor Judd said was "so frequently preached, but so little practiced."

He urged diversification, not at the expense of reduction in present production, but by encouraging the growing of crops and production of food needed for territorial consumption.

CURB FOR EXPANDING INDUSTRY SUGGESTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Government control over the expansion of industry was urged yesterday at the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association by L. Wilson, Holyoke, Mass., who was elected president of the association.

"We need control in the expansion of equipment just as badly as we need control of production," he said. "We all know that during the last 15 years there has been great overexpansion. I am generally opposed to bureaucracy, and to too many government commissions controlling activities in industry, but some of them are of real value as restraining influences against destructive competition.

Utility Disclosure Prompts Subpœnas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 20 — Subpœnas will be issued to W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; James S. Benn, Public Service Commissioner; H. A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, and others prominent in Pennsylvania politics and public utilities to appear before the State Senate Committee investigating the public utility situation in this State, it was announced here yesterday.

The decision to call these political and utility leaders followed disclosures by George Woodward (R.), Senator from Philadelphia, in a statement to the Senate commtitee on Feb. 18 in which he charged "unethical conduct" by Commissioner Benn in connection with legislation "which seemed to give the Public Service Commission the authority to appraise the value of the Philadelphia rapid transit underlying companies." The legislation referred to by Senator Woodward was embodied in a bill introduced by Augustus F. Daix (R.), Senator from Philadelphia, and passed by the 1927 Legislature.

Governor Pinchot has informed the Senate Investigation Committee that he has accepted the invitation to appear before the committee on Feb. 23 or March 2 to testify. The Governor has repeatedly criticized the Senate investigation and at his request the House decided to institute a separate inquiry.

Drastic changes in the public service law to give the consumers more latitude in rate-complaint cases and in appeals to the court against decision by the commission are held as certain to result from the inquiry.

Shoals Bill Backing Expected of Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The signing by B. Carroll Reece (R.), Representative from Tennessee of the Muscle Shoals compromise measure agreed to by Senate and House conferees Wednesday was interpreted today as foreshadowing presidential approval, though President Hoover has not indicated his attitude.

Harry C. Ransley (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania now remains the only conferee who has not signed.

Significance is attached to Mr. Reece's action because of his consistent opposition to government operation of power transmission lines. Opponents to the compromise, however, discount the report that Mr. Reece's action signifies presidential favor, since White House officials have made it known that President Hoover has not seen the contents of the report.

They also point out that if the bill does not reach the President today, he will be able to block it, if he so desires, by a pocket veto—the same fate that overtook the last Muscle Shoals bill at President Coolidge's hands. Should it reach the President today, however, Mr. Hoover must either sign it or return it to Congress with his veto message before the session closes, so that a vote to override the veto may be taken.

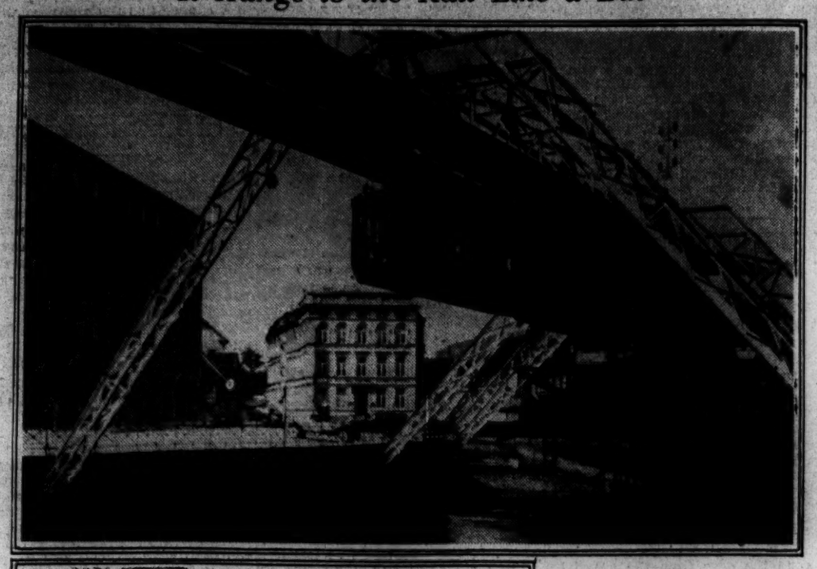
PASSAGE OF $74,000,000 NAVY BILL DOUBTFUL

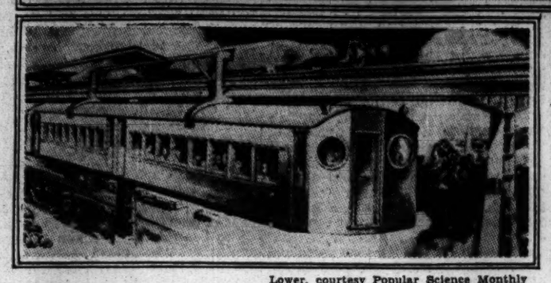
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Determination of House leaders to push the naval program to a final vote before the end of the present session was evidenced today when special rules were secured for the $30,000,000 battleship renovation bill and the Britten line-service reform bill.

The $74,000,000 construction bill designed to bring the United States Navy up to the full strength permitted by the London Naval Treaty was, however, omitted from the group of bills which are to receive special consideration and House leaders admitted its passage now appeared doubtful.

It Hangs to the Rail Like a Bat





Lower, courtesy Popular Science Monthly

Top—Section of Monorail System Between Elberfeld and Vohwinkel, in Germany. Bottom—How Car Is Suspended From the Rail.

TRACTION MEN TURNING AGAIN TO MONORAILS

Low Cost Appeals in Face of Rising Debts—Modern Systems Improved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the funded debt of various municipalities soaring to new heights annually, traction experts charged with the construction of additional facilities, are turning to any economical system of transit, and the search has brought forward again the possibilities of a monorail system of suspended traction.

Discussed widely a couple of decades ago, the monorail was allowed to pass into a position of desuetude, with the public clamor for subways and elevated railways in various cities. Only in Germany was the monorail tested in actual operation, and here, between Elberfeld and Vohwinkel, such a suspended electrical railway has been in service for 25 years.

Advocates of the suspended monorail system cite as its advantage the factors of speed, safety, freedom from interference with other traffic, economy in construction and operation—the costs being one-third of those of an elevated railway and one-tenth those of subway construction—and the low operating cost, which is reflected in the use of a monorail system.

Objections to the largely untried device include the growing public opposition to any elevated structures, on the grounds of noise and unsightliness. While the German monorail has in large part met the latter criticism through an artistic form of design, and is claimed also to operate with a minimum amount of noise, these two factors remain as the predominant objections to the use of such a system elsewhere.

Both here and in Pittsburgh studies are being conducted as to the feasibility of this form of rapid transit, George U. Harvey, president of the Borough of Queens, having publicly advocated it in an address before the American Institute. Indorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad also has been publicly reported, while the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's chief structural engineer, Gilbert D. Fish, is one of the experts actively associated with the promotion of the device.

The rails and carrying structure are about 30 feet above the street, making the bottoms of the cars at least 15 feet above ground traffic. The means of entering the cars is similar to that of the ordinary elevated railroad, although the stations are not so far above the street. Running speed may be up to 60 miles an hour, it was said, although such a speed is held to be of little value unless the station stops are some distance apart.

In the operation of the German monorail system, little criticism has been heard concerning swaying of the cars. The fact that 1,000,000,000 passengers have been carried safely is held by the company to overcome any adverse comment on this score, but as a further safeguard, guiding, or side-rails, are planned for American monorails, to hold the cars from the swaying which is inevitable in fast running and taking curves.

The cars cannot drop in the event of a mishap, according to Frank S. Lyon, president of the Atlantic Suspended Monorail Corporation, who said that two safety hooks on the top of each car come into action should the car drop an inch or more. They are above the car and overlap the running rail, and if the car should drop, they would immediately engage the rail and the car would come to a natural stop through friction.

Weighing the respective merits and demerits of the system, the Board of Transportation here recently studied a proposal that the Borough of Queens have a system of this sort. The recommendation recently made here visualized a 40-mile monorail loop from Jamaica to the Rockaways, on which single cars would operate at high speed at frequent intervals. Including all rolling stock necessary, the system would cost $1,000,000 a mile and could be ready in a year, according to Mr. Lyon. The structural work necessary for the operation of the monorail is relatively simple. It is merely a continuous bridge with girder I-beams, to which is attached a continuous groove. The cars hang from this girder, and aside from their light weight, which is approximately 12 tons, as compared to 20 to 80 tons weight of rapid transit and steam railway coaches, they are in every other respect of standard size, having the same height, width and other dimensions as other cars.

STATE SALARIES BROUGHT UP FOR CONSIDERATION

Legislative Association to Study Question of Better Pay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Would increased pay put more capable men in the 7500 swivel chairs in the state legislatures of the country and produce better government? This is the subject of a study to be undertaken by the American Legislators' Association, which recently established its national headquarters here, and whose objective is the improvement of state government.

In an article in the association's publication, State Government, February issue, Henry W. Toll, director of the association and a Colorado State Senator, points out that most of the states are still acting on the "country squire theory" of legislative compensation. That theory, inherited from England a century and a half ago, he says, is this: "It is better not to pay a legislator anything for the time which he devotes to his public work. Any member of the landed gentry should consider it an honor and an obligation to lay down his work when he can be of service in the legislative halls."

"Relatively few American citizens realize that we are still acting on this theory," Mr. Toll declares. "The legislative session lasts for two, three, four or five months—and the legislator's term lasts for one, two or four years. Nevertheless, most of the 48 states pay their legislators nothing except a reasonable expense account during the session."

When a legislator goes to the capital, Mr. Toll points out, his daily hotel bill plus incidentals amounts to anywhere from $6 to $10. In 37 of the 48 states, he says, the payment to the legislator amounts to $10 or less per day for the duration of the session. In half of the states it is less. Ohio, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. Toll's figures show, pay from $20 to $30 a day, but they are a small minority.

Asked for an opinion on the matter, governmental experts at the University of Chicago and Northwestern said that many capable men were prevented from serving in legislatures because they could not afford to give up their time for the slight remuneration they would receive.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the department of political science at the University of Chicago, holds that legislators should be paid a minimum salary of $3000 a session, and have ample traveling allowance.

Prof. A. Raymond Hatton said: "We have no right to ask people to serve in their legislatures at a sacrifice. Our legislatures," he said, "are overloaded with inexperienced young lawyers. These or independently wealthy men are the only ones who can afford to give their time for this purpose." Dr. Hatton recommended an annual salary of $1000 or $2000 a year as a minimum, so long as states continue to have short legislative sessions. He said much higher salaries were impracticable until state governments were reorganized to provide for longer legislative sessions.

Rumanian Traveler Needs Interpreter

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 20—Following a recent circular order of Gen. Mihail Jonescu, director-general of railroads, that all functionaries are strictly forbidden to employ foreign languages during hours of service, Count G. Bethlen, a relative of the Hungarian Premier and spokesman of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, yesterday carried the question to Parliament with a threat of appealing to the League of Nations.

A German deputy, named Haase, had previously expressed disapproval of the order while many Rumanian Transylvanians support the minority's attitude. General Jonescu only recently superseded the Transylvanian, Vidigrin, as director of railroads.

Count Bethlen pointed out that the order breaking direct relationship between the functionaries and minorities is not found elsewhere, and that going to a station with an interpreter in minority centers causes vexation and is contrary to guaranteed minority rights. His discourse won applause while modification of the order is awaited.

GOODS BELOW GRADE TO REQUIRE LABELS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — Canned goods falling below new standards fixed by the Department of Agriculture must be so labeled after May 17, it was announced yesterday. Standards have been set for canned peaches, pears and peas. Standards for other canned foods will be established later.

Labels of goods below the standard, must carry the designation "below United States Standards: Low quality, but not illegal." The standards require that the goods be normal and of uniform size, tender, unblemished and that the weight of fruit in the container be of a specific proportion to the weight of water.

Labor Holds Seat in British By-Election; Growing Apathy of Electorate Seen

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 20—The result of the East Islington by-election, where the Government has retained the seat though with a greatly reduced majority, contains a lesson for all political parties as showing the slightness of the hold possessed by any of them upon the electorate generally.

Less than 50 per cent of those entitled to vote recorded their suffrage. Labor's support fell from 15,000 to 10,000-odd, and the Liberal from 11,000 to 4000-odd. The Conservatives claim they would have regained this seat which they held in 1924 if it had not been for a split in their own vote. But even their two candidates combined polled only one-quarter of the constituency.

These two candidates were Miss Thelma Cazalet, representing the main Conservative camp, and Brig.-Gen. Alfred Critchley who was put forward at the eleventh hour by Lord Beaverbrook, after his first nominee had gone over to his rival.

Miss Cazalet's policy was substantially the same as General Critchley's. Both stood for a tariff as opposed to free trade advocated by their Labor and Liberal opponents. The chief distinctions were personal or upon tactics. General Critchley opposed Stanley Baldwin's leadership of the Conservatives and would have committed this party irrevocably to tax food in order to give a preference to Canadian wheat and Australian and New Zealand mutton. Miss Cazalet supported Mr. Baldwin and would have given him a free hand to impose food taxes only if adequate trade concessions could be obtained in return.

The successful Labor candidate, Mrs. Leah Manning, advocated general Socialism with emphasis upon "No wages cut." The apathy of the electorate at East Islington is one of the more obvious manifestations of the apparently growing opinion that much of the present party politics is widely divorced from the realities of the financial and industrial situation with which Great Britain is faced.

This situation was discussed at an emergency meeting of employers and workers called together by Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street, yesterday. The employers say the ax must be applied all round, Government expenditure and wages to be alike drastically cut. Labor is preparing to resist, hence the bitterness of the debates proceeding over the Trades Disputes Bill, to which the unions look to arm them in the contest they see ahead. Mr. MacDonald is trying to make peace but yesterday's meeting separated without any result.

The full returns were as follows: Manning, 10,591; Critchley, 8314; Cazalet, 7182; Crawfurd (Liberal), 4450.

ARGENTINE WORKERS CONVENE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 20 (By U. P.)—The Second National Congress of the Association of State Workmen, representing government workers all over the country, yesterday adopted a petition directed to the Government demanding regular payment of wages, that no more employees be discharged and that governmental departments attend promptly to petitions submitted by the workers. The congress voted to work for adoption of a minimum wage law.

Immigration Bill Action Speeded Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Action on the immigration restriction bill was assured in the House today when the Rules Committee reported out a special rule which would bring it up for preferential consideration.

The bill, sponsored by Thomas A. Jenkins (R.), Representative from Ohio, reduces all national and racial quotas to 10 per cent of the present quota for 1931 and 1932. Immigration ratios are preserved in conformity with the recommendation of the State Department, which objected to any form of immigration restriction which did not observe present ratios, fixed by law.

Residents in American countries not now placed on a quota basis will be limited to 10 per cent of the number admitted during 1930.

No room for old man Bad Times here!

During the past months our factories have been busy, our tailors have been employed, and our clothing stock has been ample.

But now is no time to stop!

Employment must be maintained and, above all, next season must have fresh stocks.

So out go the broken lots of Men's Suits and Overcoats at these exceptionally low prices.

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320 were $50
136 were $55
93 were $60
84 were $65
13 were $70
36 were $75

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32 were $50
54 were $55
104 were $60
116 were $65
99 were $70

$28 now!

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Nothing makes one look quite so smartly different as a spring suit in February . . . fingertip is the right length in jacket . . . skirts are simple but not skimpy . . . blouses are charming and sometimes plaid . . . the suits are of pebbly wools or reps in the new spring shades including skipper blue or black. Model sketched 89.00

Other Suits,
65.00 to 225.00

Women's and Misses' Suits . . . Fifth Floor

Three Styles in Smart Lamps at $10.95

We don't think you'll find any better values at this price! There are lounge and bridge lamps, also a 3-candle floor lamp that's equally distinguished. Graceful base design, in bronze finish.

You'd expect to pay $10 for the shades . . . because they're hand-tailored and pleated . . . in both drum and hexagonal styles. Rosewood, green, gold, rust.

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FULTON AT BOND, BROOKLYN TRiangle 5-8100

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Its lights cannot be hid, for the Inn looks out from one of the Morris Hills. There are views innumerable and entrancing; one more beautiful than another from the grounds of the Inn Come for a restful week-end. A short journey through the Morris Hills on the Lackawanna. Write for folder. G. W. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

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GEORGIA HEARS OF NEW PROFITS IN ITS FORESTS

Indigenous Woods Soon Must Be Used, It Is Said, for Pulp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Utilization of the slash, loblolly and yellow pine trees indigenous of this State in the manufacture of newsprint and similar paper is in prospect for the near future, Dr. Charles H. Herty, industrial consultant of New York City, told the Georgia Legislature recently.

Revolutionizing of the newspaper industry and the bringing of new wealth to the State should result from this proposed new industry. Dr. Herty said. An expert on the manufacture of newsprint and a native Georgian, he addressed a joint session of the two legislative houses by special invitation.

A donation of $50,000 for the establishment of a research laboratory to develop new processes, in connection with the Georgia State College of Agriculture, will become available as soon as there is definite assurance that $20,000 a year will be forthcoming to equip and maintain the plant, Dr. Herty announced.

Although paper interests are at present refusing to recognize the availability of Georgia pine as a source of newsprint paper because of the initial expense of transferring operations from the North to the South, such a move, he said, is inevitable, because of the diminishing supply of spruce.

Slash pine lends itself to the manufacture of paper even more economically than the spruce of Canada, Mr. Herty asserted. "We can make the paper and put it into their hands. We should be growing trees now and be ready when capital, convinced, is ready to come here."

Establishment of paper mills in the South would mean that 125,000,000 acres of cut-over and abandoned farm lands now idle could be made to yield two cords of wood per acre annually, producing not less than $5 a cord, he said.

The presence of resin in pine wood, which has been put forward as an objection to it for making paper, is not valid, Dr. Herty affirmed. He has himself developed a process for the maufacture of newsprint from slash pine.

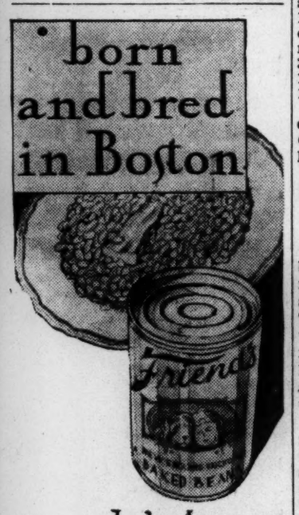
He closed his address with a plea for better conservation of the forests of the South against fire, urging more widespread use of the methods of fire prevention available from the Federal Government. It has been announced that Dr. Herty will give a series of lectures this winter at the University of Georgia. The Georgia State College of Agriculture, which is coöperating in plans for the proposed experimental laboratory, is a branch of the university.

SALVATION ARMY YOUTH TO CONVENE

Commissioner John McMillan, commanding the eastern territory of the Salvation Army, covering 11 eastern states, will visit Boston in connection with the joint celebration of Washington's Birthday and Young People's Day, next Monday in the Henry Higginson auditorium, West Brookline Street.

More than 1000 young people from 33 Salvation Army corps in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island division will take part in the songs, sketches, drills and pageants which have been designed as an exhibition of the work being done among young people between the ages of 10 and 25 under the leadership of Brigadier Fred P. Osmond and Adjutant Albert W. Pickering.

born and bred in Boston



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Ever since Colonial days, people have associated baked beans with Boston . . . and anyone who has eaten them knows that real Boston baked beans taste different from any other.

Friend's beans are real Boston baked beans . . . prepared in the approved Boston manner. They are baked in pots in old fashioned brick ovens all day long till they are rich brown in color and have a full flavor impossible by any other process of cooking.

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* * *

Boston Souvenir Package—If you'd like to try Friend's beans to see for yourself how good they are, send for the Boston Souvenir Package, containing a small can of beans (individual serving) and a small Friend's bean pot, in which to warm and serve the beans . . . postpaid 25 cents.

FRIEND BROTHERS, INC.
Melrose Station, Boston, Massachusetts

Friend's BAKED BEANS

$50,000 Letters Found in Attic

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Letters found in an old attic have been pronounced authentically the work of presidents and other outstanding figures, including Jefferson, Lincoln, Hamilton and Daniel Webster, whose names are signed to them, it was announced here yesterday.

Harold Delima, Greenwich attorney under whose supervision their examination has been conducted said experts to whom they have been submitted had agreed on their authenticity. The value of the collection has been estimated at $50,000.

They are the property of Paul L. Lockwood, managing editor of the Stamford Advocate, who says they were found in the attic of an old house in Stanwix, a village in the town of Greenwich, five years ago and came into his hands a short time later. He turned them over to Delima for an examination into their authenticity.

The collection includes a letter from Thomas Jefferson to a friend, written in 1810, four letters from Lincoln and other letters from almost every President from Tyler to Roosevelt.

Milk Producers Seek 2-Cent Rise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 — Milk producers of New England, attending a voluntary meeting in this city, united in urging a 2-cent price increase to producers. A small group voiced approval of formation of New England Dairies, Inc., a central organization to handle marketing problems.

One of the outstanding events of the meeting was the suggestion by Edward Shattuck of Andover that Calvin Coolidge be engaged to serve five years at an aggregate salary totaling $1,000,000 as director of the milk industry. Mr. Shattuck did not name Mr. Coolidge specifically but his meaning was tacitly understood by all present. No action was taken.

A resolution was adopted that all milk marketing organizations in New England send delegates to a Boston meeting on March 4 to perfect an organization.

HERE'S BARGAIN SALE ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Postage stamp stocks of the Government of Ethiopia are to be sold to the highest bidder, in all remaining quantities of the four issues since establishment of the Ethiopian international postal service. The stocks amount to 6,956,141 stamps and date back to 1894.

Bids for the complete lot are being asked by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on terms of cash on delivery, according to information received by Hugh D. Butler of the New England office of the United States Department of Commerce. Of the total 4,153,394 stamps are of the fourth issue of 1928, and 284,738 are of the issue of 1894.

Denominations range from one-eighth mehaleks to 10 Maria Theresa dollars. It is expected that some philatelist will secure the entire lot.

LIBRARY RECORDS BOOKS BY MACHINE

To facilitate the work of the Cambridge Public Library, a system of mechanical book recording was installed yesterday. According to Thomas J. Sullivan, librarian, this is the first system of its kind to be used in New England. The New York City Library and other public and university libraries in various parts of the world are said to employ it.

On each borrower's card is a small metal strip on which is embossed its number. When a book is drawn, this strip and the slip accompanying each book are placed in a small machine which stamps the slip with card number and date. The slip is then placed in the library files.

SCABBARD FOUND IN LONDON DATES BACK TO 1000 A.D.

Roman Coin and Tudor Money Box Unearthed in Excavations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Discoveries throwing more light on the history of old London have been made recently during excavations on a site known as Blossom's Inn Yard, off Cheapside.

The name "Blossom" can be traced back to the thirteenth century, and on the site originally was probably the mansion or "inn" of some country magnate, to be followed later by the inn as it is known in these times.

Quintin Waddington, curator of the London Guildhall Museum, who is steeped in the history of London, showed these latest finds to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The most interesting, Mr. Waddington feels, is a piece of a leather scabbard marking the date of the Danish invasion, probably about the time of Canute, circa 1000 A. D. From a date of the first century came a coin of the Roman Emperor Claudius and much of the well-known red Samian ware pottery.

A small pottery ware oil lamp was marked with the word "Fortis" and a dot within a circle. This latter, Mr. Waddington said, was possibly the private sign of a Roman potter who had taken the Fortis mark, which was well known. It belonged to the same period as pottery found in an unopened crate during excavations in Pompeii.

A jug about 18 inches high could be dated with fair certainty, for adhering to the inside of the lip was a "jetton," or "caster." These casters were used about the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries as aids in calculation.

A Tudor earthenware money box was found, broken into only two pieces. These Christmas boxes, as they were called, would only take the thinnest silver coins, such as silver pennies, twopenny pieces, groats and half groats. The boxes had to be broken to get the contents out.

Jazz Is Declared Bargain in Rythms

Jazz is a regular bargain counter of rhythms, according to John P. Marshall, dean of Boston University's school of music. In a talk on "Recent Developments in Modern Music" before 500 students of the B. U. college of business administration, he said that popular music keeps several rhythms going at one and the same time.

Dean Marshall pointed out that today "we are becoming accustomed to a variety of sounds and rhythms." Recalling that Richard Wagner was thought to be "terrible stuff" in Paris at one time, he declared, "We are more ready to appreciate the 'discords' which each new master introduces and which in time are accepted and bring him fame."

"The pieces that we think 'simply atrocious' today, will be considered as children's simple pieces twenty years from now, if music progresses as rapidly in the direction of realism as it is going now," Dean Marshall explained.

"Modern Music," he added, "is being used for description, and to interpret realistic impressions. All modern music is going through the same transitional period, and new freakish things are coming into vogue day after day. It is just the preliminary step to the new musical art that will eventually in 10, 20 or even 50 years come from the present discordant notes."

DEER ISLAND LIGHT KEEPER MAROONED

Within sight of several ships riding at anchor along President Roads on one side and Deer Island on the other side, Judson B. Small, assistant keeper of Deer Island light, is marooned on the light structure. The northeaster has kicked up rough seas which prevent Merrill King, head keeper, from returning to the light with a supply of provisions which he set out to purchase Wednesday morning.

Mr. King came to Boston, bought the groceries and supplies, which were sent at once to Deer Island by steamer. He returned to the island, but the breakers were too high to permit a trip in the dory from the island to the light at the outer end of the ledge.

Meantime Mr. Small is subsisting on emergency rations consisting of canned goods, chiefly soup, tending to the fixed white light and flashing red sector alone.

DEEPER AND WIDER CAPE CANAL URGED

The Cape Cod Canal should be widened and deepened, to permit two large vessels to pass, declared J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, yesterday, at a luncheon given in his honor, in the Parker House, by the City of Boston.

The work of the association in behalf of intracoastal waterways has resulted in inland waterways from this city to Key West, with the exception of a 30-mile stretch in New Jersey, Mr. Moore said. Joseph McGrath, acting Mayor, presided. Other speakers were Col. Wilson B. Burtt, U. S. A.; Giovanni Maria Pio Margotti, royal Consul General of Italy, and J. Frank Davis, director of the maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

BOSTON ART WEEK PLANS ANNOUNCED

Fostering closer relations between art and industry, the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Industrial and Civic Art, and other organizations are coöperating in planning "Art Week in Boston." It will be held in March, one evening of which is to be set aside for an "art clinic" at which the public will discuss specific designs of jewelry, wearing apparel, furniture, shoes and other merchandise. This is expected to bring forth the commercial as well as the artistic viewpoint. Jordan Marsh Company plans to sponsor an exhibit of fine paintings in their galleries, the work of leading Boston artists with coöperation and direction of the various art groups in the city.

Designation of Artists' Nationality Is Deplored by Boston Art Critic

Speaking before the Menorah Society of Radcliffe College yesterday on the subject of the Jew in modern art, Dorothy Adlow, Boston art critic and nationally known lecturer, deplored the designation of one nationality in connection with art because of the present trend in denationalization. "One no longer speaks of a French artist or a Spanish artist or an Italian artist," she said, "but one thinks of them in terms of the schools which they represent."

Tracing the tendency of art from that influenced by the church, through the period of Louis XIV when politics made its impression, Miss Adlow attributed the beginning of modern art to the change in philosophical thinking and the rise of democracy and equalization in Europe. Not only is there revolution in the subject painted but in the technique as well.

The artist begins to think in three dimensions instead of two, and so to achieve dynamics and energy, she said. Later, with the development of the impressionistic idea of Cezanne who says that "everything in nature can be reduced to cylinders, cubes and spheres," there comes an absolute disintegration of art and the artist has separated himself from visualization and works only in line and color.

The code of the modern painter is, in Miss Adlow's words, to arrange color and line, light and shadow, placing the emphasis on the juxtaposition of color, with the result that one has the so-called "cubist" picture in which normality is broken down and the human figure is placed in a secondary position as a subject.

The "solid geometry idiom" as she names it, is part of a desire for ultra-realism and its counterpart may be seen in the modern novel as well as in the theater.

Pablo Picasso and Jacob Epstein, the one of Spanish origin and the other coming from London, were mentioned as two of the great modern Jewish artists who are exponents of the ideas which she outlined. Epstein is particularly well known because he has been so influenced by the "negrophilia" in modern art.

"The Praying Man" of Mark Chagall, a Russian Jew, was chosen by Miss Adlow to show the use of the Jew himself as a subject. The meeting was in charge of Miss Ruth Leventhal of Brookline, president of the Radcliffe Menorah.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston section, American Welding Society: Meeting, plant of Harvey Steel Company, Allston; subject, "Fleet-Weld, or Shielded-Arc Process of Welding," by J. F. Lincoln, president, Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, O.; 7:30.

State Department of Education: Fourth lecture in series on Real Estate, auspices Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Room 15, State House, 7:45.

Wellesley College: Senior promenade, ballrooms, Alumnæ Hall, 9 to 2; dance preceded by dinners in Tower Court, Severance and Claflin Halls, 7.

Play, "Yellow Sands," presented by Wellesley Players' Club, Dana Hall Gymnasium.

Military ball, auspices Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War and First Corps of Cadets; Gov. Joseph B. Ely, guest of honor; Cadet Armory, corner Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street.

Costume ball, auspices "Pen Paint and Pretzels," dramatic society of Tufts College; Goddard Gymnasium, 8.

Harvard University: Dinner in honor of winners of Bok advertising prizes; speakers, Lynn Sumner and Bruce Barton of New York City; Chase Hall, Business School, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Second in lecture series on "The New British Empire," by Dr. William Y. Elliott; "The Lion and the Unicorn: the Common Crown and the Legal Bonds of the Empire"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Motion picture lecture, "Palestine in 1930," by Mrs. H. E. Grigor, auspices General Education Department; auditorium, 7.

Dance, Bachelors' Society, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Women Musicians' Association: "Gentlemen's Night"; concert program; 1 Arlington Street, 8.

Financial Advertisers' Association: Dinner and meeting, with speaking program; ballroom, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston University: Debate, Boston University (affirmative) vs. University of Maryland (negative); "Resolved: That the chain store system operates to the detriment of the small-town community"; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Repertory—"How He Lied to Her Husband" (film), 1 p. m.
Majestic—"Way Down East" (film), 11 a. m.
Fogg Museum (Cambridge)—"The Adventures of Prince Achmed," (film) Saturday at 2 p. m. and 3:45 p. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights," 8:45 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New Hampshire Daughters: Meeting; lecture by Donald D. Tuttle; musical program; refreshments; Hotel Vendome.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Reception to Judge Emma F. Schofield, Judge Sadie L. Lipner and Asst. Atty.-Gen. Sybil H. Holmes; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 4 to 5:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting; address, "What the Youth of Europe Are Intending," by Capt. Lothian Small, Brussels; clubhouse, 2 Joy Street, 1.

Field and Forest Club: Take 1:20, North Station, for West Peabody Rabbit Show.

Y. M. C. A.: Young Men's Division Conference, Woburn, all day.

Boston City Club: Motion picture, "Disraeli," with George Arliss, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Outing to Jackson, N. H.; take 9:35, North Station.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Music

Jordan Hall—Children's Concert, 11 a. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 21. Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehnes. Through Feb. 28.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 684 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Scherver Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For Other Exhibitions, See Reader's Monitor.

PERSIA BEGINS IMPORTANT RAIL DEVELOPMENT

Repairs Section Between Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TEHERAN, Persia—Steps are being taken by the Persian Government to reconstruct the southern section of the railroad from Khor Musa, on the Persian Gulf, via Dizful to Aliabad on the Caspian.

This is being done with a view to operating on a commercial basis for the first time this new line, built at great cost by an American railway syndicate some 12 months ago, but which subsequently suffered considerably from floods and neglect.

An American expert, A. D. Carol, has been appointed controller-general of the southern section of the Persian railways. He is now stationed at Ahwaz, with a strong contingent of Russian railway engineers and a number of young Persians who have received engineering training in Europe. They are repairing bridges and culverts and relaying the permanent way damaged by subsidence of the earth-works.

The Persian Government has already on hand a sufficient number of railway vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives for the operation of the line which is essentially a military line, passing through a lawless part of the country where it has always been difficult to enforce the Government's decrees. It is thought that the development of the new route will serve to bring about the pacification of the country.

About 50 miles beyond Aliabad (the terminus of the line) lies the town of Khoramabad to which the Persians have constructed a first-class motor road, giving communication with all the productive areas of Persia.

TRIBUTE SOUGHT TO HENRY WILSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature today through the committee on rules, to appropriate $500 for a bronze tablet in the State Capital rotunda as a memorial to Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States with President Grant, and a native of New Hampshire. Allison E. Tuttle, Representative from Farmington, sponsored the resolution.

"The knowledge that a son of New Hampshire, self-educated and an ardent believer in prohibition," he said, "and during the critical time of the Civil War in charge of military affairs in the United States Senate, seemed to warrant something more of recognition from his native State than is being shown to him."

TARIFF HEARING CANCELLATION URGED

Senators David I. Walsh and Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts have been requested to use their influence to cancel the tariff hearing on boots and shoes, in letters sent yesterday by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission and the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

The requests follow the announced cancellation of proposed investigations into reptile skin leather. The manufacturers hope that similar action may be taken on the March 26 hearing.

MUNICIPAL COURT MEASURE REJECTED

A bill providing for reorganization of the Boston Municipal Court and the inclusion therein of the Juvenile Court, as a substitute for an adverse committee report, was rejected by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Wednesday.

For an unfavorable report, the House substituted a bill providing that state institution jobs which are not subject to civil service must be filled from lists of applicants registered at state employment offices.

TAXICAB RULING ANNOUNCED

After Feb. 25 no taxicab with a public stand license shall occupy a special stand and no taxicab having a license for a certain special stand shall use any other stand, according to a change in rules and regulations regarding taxicabs, announced last night by Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston.

Suffolk School of Law to Expand

A one-third increase in weekly lecture work at the Suffolk Law School, a five-year law course and the acquisition of the Wheeler Preparatory School were announced yesterday by Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School. This announcement was made in connection with the school's twenty-fifth anniversary.

The freshmen classes, and perhaps all classes, Dean Archer said, will operate on a daily two-hour lecture period schedule, instead of on a 1½-hour program. There will be no advance in tuition charges, he added.

Students who do not maintain certain scholastic standards will be required to take a five-year law course, he declared. This will also be available to those who show after two years that their daily employment affords them little time for study.

The Wheeler Preparatory School, the dean went on, will be used as a training school for those who have not completed high school. This, he explained, will relieve the Suffolk Law School of the necessity of taking in special students. These changes will take effect in September.

CRAFTSMEN'S CLUB HEARS TALK ON TYPE

The legibility and inviting appearance of an advertisement was declared to be the primary purpose of typography by J. L. Frazier, editor of The Inland Printer, who gave an illustrated lecture on type at the monthly meeting of the Craftsmen's Club last night in the main dining room of the Chamber of Commerce.

Freakish type, styles and effects of the so-called modernistic trend were shown by Mr. Frazier to be unintelligible in contrast with examples of clear and readable advertisements. "Type and Typography are the greatest influence in advertising. Type is the motive power of the advertisement," Mr. Frazier said.

Mr. Frazier said: "The Christian Science Monitor is the finest newspaper typographically in the country." He praised the efforts of the Monitor to keep its typography clean and legible for the readers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light snow tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate northeast to north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 22.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional snow tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds, strong over south portion; overcast weather, with rain or snow, tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 20	Max. Feb. 19		8 a.m. Feb. 20	Max. Feb. 19
Albany	28	36	Memphis	36	58
Atlantic City	34	38	Miami	62	70
Boston	34	34	Montreal	26	28
Buffalo	32	34	Nantucket	34	40
Calgary	20	..	New Orleans	52	68
Charleston	46	60	New York	32	44
Chicago	34	36	Philadelphia	34	40
Denver	36	64	Pittsburgh	34	36
Des Moines	26	42	Eastport	20	26
Eastport	20	26	Portland, Ore.	38	52
Galveston	56	66	San Francisco	50	60
Hatteras	42	50	St. Louis	34	44
Helena	32	42	St. Paul	26	42
Jacksonville	56	64	Seattle	42	52
Kansas City	32	44	Tampa	54	62
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	40	42

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:08 p. m., Saturday 1:30 p. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:57 p. m.

YALE INSTRUCTORS NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Appointment of Thurman Wesley Arnold, dean of the law school of the University of West Virginia, as professor of law, and Joseph Toy Curtiss and Frederick Whiley Hilles as assistant professors of English, at Yale University, were announced yesterday by university officials.

Chocolate Candy Resembling Ice Helps Solve Unemployment Problem

Chocolate candy, coated to look like ice, has aided in the solution of the seasonal unemployment problem, according to a nation-wide survey completed for the Committee to Study Methods of Reducing Seasonal Unemployment. The study was made by Edwin S. Smith of William A. Filene's Sons of Boston. It summarizes the efforts of 235 concerns to offset seasonal fluctuations in their business.

The sugar-iced candy, which found more than a normal market in the summer, is only one of many variations of an established line by which manufacturers are equalizing the demand for their products, the survey disclosed. Other concerns have begun to make special products which can be marketed in off seasons. Others have succeeded in diversifying their markets geographically, finding in the warm southern states a winter market for products normally sold only in the north in the summer.

The survey disclosed that a number of major economic trends are helping to reduce seasonal fluctuations. Chain stores and coöperative buying groups are obliged to order far in advance in order to make sure of deliveries, it was found. Department stores are tending to deal with fewer manufacturers which was said to be bringing greater coöperation between retailer and manufacturer in fitting their requirements to the other's needs.

The committee which sponsored the study was formed as the result of an informal meeting called by A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the board of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston. The other members are Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Framingham, Mass., and a member of President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes; John H. Fahey, publisher of the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Post; Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Company, of Boston, and J. Franklin McElwain, president of the J. F. McElwain Company of Boston.

Nova Scotia Boats Halt Rumrunning

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 20—According to vessel owners of the south shore of Nova Scotia, the United States coast guard is breaking up the Nova Scotia rumrunning fleet and causing the vessels to return to their Nova Scotia harbors to lay up and await a lull in the coast guard activities.

The coast guard outnumbering the rumrunners five to one are making "it too hot for us in the way of captures and risk of life," one vessel-owner said today, "so we will quit for the time being anyway."

Others claim it is due to the lack of demand and to the large supplies of contraband liquors in United States storehouses that is causing them to return to Nova Scotia, but it is generally believed that the coast guard's active patrol of the coast has made it increasingly hazardous for rumrunners and they have ceased to operate.

CAPITAL PENALTY UPHELD

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Vermont House of Representatives defeated a bill to abolish capital punishment by a vote of 183 to 37 yesterday.

Visit our delightful Rosemary Beauty Salon at Gross Strauss Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Sol & S. Marcus Co.
Main St. at Pearl, WORCESTER
Women's Apparel and Accessories

Several Hundred BOOKS Marked Down
Were formerly $2.00 to $4.00
Now 75c and $1.00
Davis & Banister
Incorporated
WORCESTER, MASS.

ODD ITEMS SALE
NOW ON
Reductions Average ⅓ Off
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street Corner Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

Firestone Tires
Fair prices, honest service
Batteries
H. M. Hartwell & Sons
Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

Haynes' Oddment Sale
Reductions Average 1/3 Off!
Haynes & Co.
1502 MAIN ST. SPRINGFIELD

Domino Cane Sugar Tablets
Domino Sugar
A full line of Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables and Canned Goods.
Springfield Public Market
Springfield, Mass.

Midwinter Specials
From Your Negatives
$1.00 each
A 5" x 8" Colored Enlargement complete with frame of ⅝" brown and gold mounting —OR— A 5" x 7" Colored Enlargement, embossed, on 10 x 12 Etcheraft paper.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
The Harvey Lewis Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

To Help You
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept.
Tel.: 3-1817 21 Besse Place 1 to 5 daily
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ANY of our customers going outside their city or town limits, such as Belmont, Somerville, Arlington, Watertown or Cambridge to make a call and expect to return to the same starting point in our Taxicab, they will not be charged for the first hour of waiting time.
We also have a special rate for shopping and calling by the hour.
YELLOW CAB
2 Bay Street Cambridge, Mass.
PORTER 3000

The NEW Redingote Dress
Is Captivating the Smart
It meets the new mode idea of color contrast. A coat and dress combined in one.
$16.75
DRESS SHOP—Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Foss Chocolates
Cynthia Sweets
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Lester E. Smith Co.
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0327

Fancy Large Fowl	33c lb
Fancy Turkeys, 8 to 12 lbs	50c lb
Boneless Sirloin Roast	50c lb
Fresh Vegetables—Fresh Fish	
Canada Dry Ginger Ale and Sparkling Orange	
Domino Sugar in Packages	
Wright's Silver Cream Polish	25c Jar
Large Package Rinso	23c
Heinz Food Products	
Swans Down Cake Flour	Pkg. 29c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Known Store for High Grade Candy and Ices
LUNCHES at POPULAR PRICES
57 Hanover and 897 Elm St.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 North Main St., CONCORD, N. H.
570 Congress St., PORTLAND, ME.

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. Tel. Porter 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

The Bon Marché
Headquarters of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.
Fair Warning:
You've got 7 more days to take advantage of the extraordinary values in our
Furniture Sale
—which ends on the evening of Feb. 28th

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
Hooked Rug Week
ART DEPARTMENT
2ND FLOOR

You can enjoy this new
Haines Bros. Grand
for only $25.00 Down Payment
BALANCE ON YOUR OWN TERMS
Rich in tonal qualities, beautiful in finish, a wonderful instrument at such a low price.
THIS NEW HAYNES BROS. FOR ONLY $395
ROPER'S
2-4 Foster Street Worcester, Mass.

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
3 Beautiful Pieces of Furniture $139
Choice of two style Davenports:
Loose Pillow Arm Type or Graceful Roll Arm Type, and
Any two of the following Chairs:
Double Pillow Back Chair; Loose Cushion Back Chair; Fireside Wing Chair; Cogswell Arm Chair; Welted Tufted Back Chair.
WOULD BE AN OUTSTANDING VALUE AT $250
DENHOLM & McKAY CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY ALBERT F. GILMORE, C. S. B.

Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of the Perfect Man," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is my pleasant duty to welcome you to The Mother Church tonight, and to present to you the speaker of the evening.

May I say for the information of the strangers who are within our gates that our lecturer needs no introduction to Christian Scientists, as he has long been well and favorably known to them through his writings in the Christian Science periodicals.

He has chosen for the subject of his lecture, "Christian Science: The Revelation of the Perfect Man." Surely this subject should be of vital interest to those who are seeking an answer to the question of the Psalmist, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him?" As you listen to the lecture tonight I am sure you will be convinced that there is in Christian Science a fully satisfying answer to this momentous question.

I am happy to present Mr. Albert F. Gilmore of Boston, a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

The nature of man and his relation to God is a problem to which profound, thought has long been given. The origin and destiny of man have been subjects of searching investigation, for the most part carried on from a material standpoint. The testimony of the physical senses has been accepted as reliable, and the inquiry, therefore, has been limited to the outward and apparent.

It is the common belief that man's origin is wholly material and that he enters this plane of consciousness only through the gateway of physical birth. Hence it is not strange or illogical that the awakening senses of a little child, since they too are thought to be wholly material, should bear witness to the most gigantic, the most far-reaching, the most egregious, aye, the most tenacious of all errors, the belief that man is material.

If this wholly false concept of man, accepted in childhood, entertained and pursued throughout human experience, be true, how hopeless is man's destiny! How encompassed, restricted, and meaningless is life, if it begins in the travail of material birth only to end in misery and death! It is of little wonder that Job of old, while still wandering amid the mazes of material belief, should have cursed the day that he was born. "Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward," was his picturesque characterization of human life. "Woe is me!" is still the anguished cry of many a mortal who looks upon existence as measured by the brief span between the cradle and the grave. It was this false sense of man which led the Psalmist to declare man's days to be "few and full of trouble. Of the manifest injustice which befalls mortals, of their woes, hardships, and intolerable burdens, the poets have sung ever since the language of poetry was devised.

When Plato described man as a two-legged animal without feathers, Diogenes plucked a chicken and threw it into the Academy, saying, "This is Plato's man." Thereupon, Plato added to his description, "with broad flat nails." Viewed from a Christianly scientific standpoint, Diogenes' offering was as near the truth about man as was Plato with his high-sounding phrase.

The Real Man

When viewed wholly from a material basis, human existence is blank and intolerable. But thanks be to God, the Father, the curtain has been lifted, the dark clouds of material sense rolled away, and the eternal peaks of everlasting Life now stand revealed, white and glistering before our entranced gaze, beautiful beyond our fondest imaginings, radiant beyond our highest expectancy. Through the revelation of divine Science there unfolds to us what Mrs. Eddy has described in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), as "all the glories of earth and heaven and man"; the beauty of holiness, of being in its primal and everlasting grandeur. It is of this Life, the true Life; of this man, the real, the only man, that we are privileged to learn through reason and revelation, as set forth in Christian Science. Through the study of divine Science alone do we lay hold of the truth about man, the veritable son of God, of the truth about ourselves. Did not John, the beloved of Jesus, declare, "Now are we the sons of God"? Not of our material sense of selfhood did John declare this, but of our true selves, God's children.

Spiritual Sense

In our intensive study of man, let us be assured that the physical senses can lend no aid, for neither physical sense nor mortal mind knows aught of the real man. Only through spiritual sense do we learn of the real man, the son of God, for only through spiritual sense are the great facts of existence revealed. This raises the question, What is spiritual sense, what is its use, and how is it developed? Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 298) says of this: "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality"; and on page 209 she defines spiritual sense as "a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

In view of these statements, how important that we develop spiritual sense! Why? Because in no other way can we learn of God, the Father, and man, the son. Let us then cultivate and develop the intuitive sense, the ability to recognize and receive the messages of divine Mind without the process of reason, to hear the "still small voice" of Truth, and hearing it to heed it; let us cherish hope, the mainspring in our demonstration; understanding, the knowledge gained only through righteous prayer; fruition, the spiritualized vision, the purified consciousness which is cognizant only of the things of God; reality, realization of spiritual perfection into which enters no element, phase, or factor of materiality. Through the cultivation of spiritual sense alone are we conscious of spiritual good, the presence of God and His perfect universe, including man. The way of spiritual sense all must travel in order to gain the true concept of man, of ourselves as the children of God.

The Nature of Man

With this preliminary statement let us turn to the Christian Science textbook for guidance. On page 475 is found the fullest definition of man given in consecutive statement, a definition so complete as to constitute a description. Let us examine it. In response to the question, "What is man?" it is stated first of all, what man is not. "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements." How interesting to note that this description begins with a negative! Because mankind is always confronted by arguments on the side of matter, at the very outset, the testimony, which mortal mind is so constantly presenting, is refuted, utterly denied. "Man is not matter" forces the issue. The battle is on. Then we are assured, as the Scriptures inform us, that man is made in God's likeness, and by no stretch of the imagination can that likeness be material. Why? Because God is Spirit, infinite Spirit. His likeness must be spiritual. How completely and withal how logically does Mrs. Eddy base her argument upon Scriptural authority. The Scriptures say so; hence it must be true. To this loyal disciple of Truth, Scriptural authority is always the highest.

Then it is further stated that "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science" (ibid., p. 475). In these words, man's spirituality and perfection are conjoined. His spirituality connotes perfection, because man as the likeness of Spirit possesses no quality, attribute, or factor unlike Spirit, God, who is infinite perfection. Man is perfect because God is perfect. How impressive! Perfect God and perfect man! Let us not forget that this real selfhood, the selfhood of the real man, is your true selfhood and mine.

Man as Idea

Then, in order more thoroughly to describe man, approach is made from another viewpoint. Since God is Mind, infinite Mind, man, God's expression, is idea. How else could Mind, that is, divine consciousness, express itself except in ideas, since idea is that of which Mind is conscious? And man being Mind's full expression must be idea. But the idea of Mind is spiritual. Hence, the inevitable conclusion: "man is not physique"; that is, man has no corporeality, no material structure. Man is idea, not a cold abstraction, but the image of perfect Love. How beautiful! As idea, not merely intellectual, in the common significance of that word, but as divine idea, man is possessed of all the warmth of infinite Love, the Love which is all-inclusive, all-creative, all-compassionate, infinitely kind, the Love which gives all and asks nothing in return. How great is God's man! How wonderful! How infinite his possibilities!

In order to grasp something of the deep significance of man as idea, let us examine this word, learn somewhat of its substance and meaning. Substance is that of which a thing is composed, and we learn in Christian Science that, since Spirit is infinite, Spirit is the only substance. The substance of an idea is not matter, we are assured, for Mrs. Eddy informs us that divine Mind creates its likeness in ideas, and that the substance of an idea is very unlike the supposed substance of matter, which is non-intelligent. What, then, is the substance of an idea, as that word is used in Christian Science; or, in other words, what is the substance of man? Webster defines idea as "A real likeness, or representation"; also, as "an embodiment of the essence of something." How accurately do these definitions describe man as idea, as God's likeness, His perfect representation, imaging forth all the divine qualities!

Moreover, man as idea does embody the essence of something and that something is Spirit, for man is Spirit's likeness. To encompass mentally the substance of an idea, its essence, is our necessity in order to gain an adequate concept of ourselves, of the perfect man. Urgent is our need to lay hold of the substance of man; to see him as substantial, perfect, coexistent and coeternal with God. In no other way can we obey the injunction of the ancient philosopher, "Know thyself." So important is this, that it is worthy of our utmost seeking, for the success of our demonstration of spiritual truth in no small measure depends upon our grasp of Spirit as the substance of man. Indeed, it is our very salvation, for only as we lay hold of the great fact that Spirit is man's only substance shall we see ourselves as free from material restrictions.

Man as Compound Idea

In the definition of man under consideration there follows a statement so sweeping as to startle mortal mind out of all sense of limitation, a statement that could not have been made by one with a constricted or limited sense of God's creation. Man "is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas." Marvelous statement!

How can man include all right ideas while at the same time each idea of Mind retains its own identity, its own individuality? That each idea, from the least to the greatest, does retain its own identity, we are emphatically assured. Creation consists of spiritual ideas and their identities, embraced in the infinite Mind, and forever reflected, Mrs. Eddy informs us. We also learn that in the range of these ideas from the infinitesimal, that is from the least, to infinity, the greatest, the highest ideas are spiritual men and women, the sons and daughters of God. And we are also assured (Science and Health, p. 70), that divine Mind maintains its perfect identities, distinct and eternal, ever identical, "from a blade of grass to a star." How sure it is, then, that every idea, even the least and most humble, maintains forever its own identity, its own characteristics. It evolves, unfolds, but always in its own line: it never loses its own individuality. The identity of an idea is permanent. How complete, then, is our assurance of immortality, of the eternal existence of the real man, our true selfhood!

But how does man include all right ideas, while each retains its own identity? If we turn to mathematics for convenient illustration, we find that every number above one is made up of units. For example, the number two consists of two units, two ones, each of which maintains its own identity and value. Three is made up of two and one more, or three units; but the fact of their being incorporated in the number of three does not destroy their identity as units. The number one thousand derives its value from the intrinsic value of each of the thousand units of which it is compounded. If we count objects of any kind, apples, for example, because they are grouped in twos, or threes, or thousands, does not change the identity of each; each is still an apple, yet the number three includes three ones or two and one more, that is, all the lesser units which constitute the number; and so on to the larger numbers, even to infinity, they include the units which constitute them, while each unit retains its own identity and value.

Thus the compound idea, man, includes all right ideas; the greater includes the lesser, that is, all lesser divine ideas: and since there is no Mind but God, there are none but divine ideas. Christian Science thus corresponds precisely with the Scriptures. In Genesis we read, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth"; and that the divine plan was carried out we are assured in a later verse, which declares that the dominion over the lesser creatures bestowed by God upon man was without limit or qualification.

Man as Reflection

But to continue our examination of the definition of man. Man, Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 475), is "the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness." Here is a very important statement, one that requires careful study, even profound consideration, if we are to gain a clear concept of man, for the word "reflection" is one of great significance in Christian Science. Primarily, from its Latin origin, "reflect" means to turn or throw back; and "reflection," that which is turned or thrown back. By the law of optics, the light rays given off from a specific body by what is known as "radiant reflection" striking a mirroring surface are reflected or thrown back; and the image of that object appears in the reflecting surface. This is because the light rays do not penetrate the opaque substance which serves as a mirror, but are reflected or thrown back, revealing the image of the object.

Now, in Christian Science, it is stated distinctly and repeatedly that man is God's reflection; that is, that God expresses Himself in man, is revealed or reflected in His image and likeness. By way of illustration, let us consider a person, that is, a mortal, as standing before a mirror. Of the light waves which are radiated by his body in all directions, some striking the mirror are thrown back, that is, are reflected, and the image or likeness of the person is seen. This likeness corresponds exactly to the person before the mirror, in form, outline, color; and if he moves, his mirrored reflection precisely imitates his movements. The image does in imitation whatever the person does. If he changes in any particular, the image changes likewise. Now this is your veritable image and likeness, but it is not you. It is image; and will never be aught else. You and your image are distinct, and never commingle. But your image is dependent for its very appearance upon your presence before the mirror.

Now, translate this into spiritual terms. Mrs. Eddy says if we put God in place of the person before the mirror, in the mirror, which is divine Science, we shall see God's likeness, His perfect image, man, inseparable from God, but never God Himself. The distinction between God and His reflection, man, is no less definite than that between your corporeal self and your mirrored likeness. God and His idea, man, constitute a scientific unity, but they never coalesce; they remain forever primary and secondary: Principle and its idea, God and man.

Does not the fact that man reflects Mind, manifests Mind's every quality, precisely conform to the words of the Nazarene, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise"? Because man is God's perfect image, Mrs. Eddy could declare (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 183), "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.*"

Now, when we consider what God is, that He is infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, Love, divine Principle, and that man as God's idea, His perfect likeness, expresses all the qualities of God, how marvelous is man! The reflection of infinite Mind is divinely intelligent; is the manifestation of perfect Love; as the expression of divine Life, man exists forever; as the manifestation of Spirit, he is substantial and, governed by divine Principle, is forever harmonious. How wondrous, indeed, is man!

It must be evident even from this brief discussion that no adequate understanding of man is possible without a clear concept of reflection. The substance and character of God's reflection deeply concern us all, for they involve the age-old problem, What is man? What man is, his origin and destiny, are fully explained in the understanding of reflection. Moreover, this understanding answers the query of the Persian poet, raised in the long ago as to man's origin and destiny:

"What, without asking,
Hither hurried whence;
And, without asking,
Whither hurried hence?"

Man as Conscious Identity

Returning to our study of man: Mrs. Eddy further states that he is "the conscious identity of being as found in Science." What is "identity of being"? That which reveals God, and identifies Him; that which reveals God and makes Him recognizable. How do we know the sun, that is, how do we establish its identity, except through its emanation, its rays? We learn, for example, to distinguish between the rays of the sun, the moon and stars, and an artificial light, because of certain peculiarities which characterize them. Likewise, we learn to identify God through the qualities expressed in mankind. All the good which mortals express has its source primarily in God, is an emanation from Him. And while this good, as we see it expressed humanly, may seem to partake in some measure of materiality and its limitations, nevertheless its source is divine. The compassion which Jesus felt for all humanity; the mother-love manifested toward children; the willing sacrifice which parents make for their offspring; the traditional love which bound David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias; love which has been manifested between mortals countless times less well known, are but reflections of the divine, although expressed in terms of human experience. These qualities, even when humanly expressed, identify true Being; they help us to understand God.

Now, as we have seen, identity is that which characterizes an idea and distinguishes it from another. It is the unity and continuity of individuality. Conscious identity is that which is aware of its own existence, which knows itself. Man as conscious identity of being is a divine idea, who is aware of his own existence as the reflection of Mind, of God, who knows himself. The least idea of divine Mind expresses intelligence and is conscious of its own identity, for that of which it is conscious determines its character. But man, the compound idea, including all right ideas, is conscious of all his constituent ideas. This comprehensive consciousness confers upon man the dominion which is his divine right. God gave it to him, because he is the highest idea of Mind, including all lesser ideas. But only in the mirror of divine Science is this conscious identity of being revealed. Never will it be found through searching, however diligently, in the realm of matter; only in the spiritual realm can it be discovered.

Man Eternal

Furthermore, man as the perfect idea of Mind is eternal. Why eternal? Because man as God's idea is both coexistent with and coeternal with God. Man eternal! You and I, all men, in their true selfhood, eternal! How little we grasp of this supreme fact! How much of our human experience is postulated upon the contrary supposition that "man . . . is of few days, and full of trouble." How the burdens, fears and harassments of life dissolve and disappear as we gain even a glimpse of this tremendous fact. Man eternal! That must mean that man is indestructible. Precisely! Can God's handiwork be destroyed? Can Mind's perfect idea ever fall away from its primal state of perfectness? Never! Man coexists with God, is as eternal, as indestructible, as God Himself! How the order of our lives changes as we catch even a glimpse of eternal Life! Let us, then, prepare now to live forever. How is this preparation to be made? Through changing thought from a material to a spiritual basis. Christ Jesus gave the perfect method when he declared, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Mrs. Eddy phrases it even in briefer language. "Not death, but the understanding of Life, makes man immortal" (Science and Health, p. 485). Man is, always has been, and ever will be immortal. This understanding, however, must be gained by every mortal in order to demonstrate man's immortality.

Here, in words all may understand, is plainly set forth the precise method by which eternal life may be gained—gained here and now. Learning the truth about God and man, gaining an understanding of Life and of man as the expression of Life, reveals man as immortal; it reveals man's perfect selfhood as God's likeness, His own image. How definitely is set before us the work we must do in order to live forever! Mortals do not die into heaven and eternal life; rather do they live into that forever existence. They do not die to win, rather do they live to win man's permanent and eternal glory, the glory bestowed of the Father.

Transformation

But this mortal sense of ours will never become immortal. How, then, is this demonstration to be made? By the process of transformation which Paul enjoined upon the Christians in Rome. "Be not conformed to this world," that is, cease to accept the testimony of the physical senses as reliable evidence of man's true state. Cease to believe in materiality as man's true selfhood: "but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

Transformation is an important factor in the gaining of eternal life. Eternal life is not gained by the destruction of our present state of consciousness, for material though it be, it is our present best state of consciousness; and its objectification is the highest sense of man we have yet demonstrated. We live in our consciousness, and if we destroy our present state and its embodiment, where shall we live? Such destruction would be comparable to the tearing down of the only dwelling we have to shelter us from the inclemency of the weather. Rather let us, in the search for our true selfhood, build over, transform, our dwelling, our present mental state, little by little, putting a new truth, a true idea, in place of a false belief, of an erroneous thought, until we have developed in consciousness the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Thus not by the destruction of our present state of consciousness, but rather by its transformation, do we arrive at our true state as the real man. Not through annihilation of our false sense, but rather through its transformation, do we gain eternal life.

God the Only Mind

Again, because Mind is infinite, man has no other mind than God. God as Mind implies consciousness which is infinite, that is, which is conscious of all that exists; conscious of its own ideas, infinite in number. Since God is infinite Mind, its idea, man, can by no possibility have another mind. There is, there can be, but one infinite Mind. And man, as idea, is its expression and reflection. What possibilities of the demonstration of divine intelligence rise before us as we contemplate man as the reflection of the infinite, divine Mind! How unreal seem our limited senses, in the light of this revelation! As mankind catches clearer glimpses of this transcendent fact, there will be more so-called intellectual prodigies; moreover, it will then be seen that the prodigy is merely one who is manifesting, perhaps unconsciously, more of his divine prerogative. He is nearer normal than one who accepts a lesser capability. Educational systems of the future based upon the categories of divine Mind, as they are sure to be in the fullness of time, will deal with spiritual Science, which reveals the infinite capabilities of man as the reflection of that Mind.

Man derives all his qualities from God. The allness of God precludes another existence expressing itself through man. Man derives his nature in its completeness, in its entirety, from the divine All-Father. He inherits nothing from human parentage, nothing from material ancestry. He possesses no primary power of his own. He is not a creator, but he reflects creation. The image in the mirror is not a creator, but the likeness of something; it is that which is created, a creature.

Could any other creator than God Himself, think you, have made man so wondrous? Yet, let us never forget that of himself man possesses nothing, has nothing. Man has no power, no reality, no being, no selfhood apart from God. So complete was Jesus' comprehension of this that he declared, "I can of mine own self do nothing." And again, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Yet none other has ever so fully realized the priceless qualities which belong to man as God's beloved son, as did the Galilean. None other has ever so completely reflected them. The greatest capabilities we ever see mortals possess, the most extraordinary genius, the highest mental attainment, are but a hint, a mere suggestion of what belongs to man as the son of God, the "well beloved of heaven." Man alone possesses by reflection all the qualities and attributes of God. Man is the supreme expression of God's creative function. He stands alone at the summit, as the very summation, of all creation. Is it not wholly logical, in the light of this revelation, that man should have dominion over all lesser ideas, that is, over all the lesser creatures?

Man's Unity With God

And, furthermore, man is inseparable from God. Man's completeness inheres in God. Divine consciousness without ideas would be incomplete. for ideas are the object of consciousness. Therefore the real man, as idea, is inseparable from God, divine Principle (Science and Health, p. 476). That is to say, man is never separate, or apart, from God. How comforting this thought, when in time of stress or acute discord, we may know with perfect assurance that error, whatever its name or nature, can never separate man from God; can never change through a belief in imperfection an iota of man's present perfection. Paul was so sure of this that without qualification, or mental reservation, he could declare, "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." If we are as determined in our search for Truth, as was this stalwart citizen of Tarsus, we shall be as assured as was he of man's inseparableness from his divine Father.

The Perfect Exemplar

If we were to search for the perfect Exemplar of man's divine status we should find him in our Saviour and Way-shower, Christ Jesus. In greater measure than any other who has appeared on earth, he exemplified the tremendous possibilities resulting from the understanding of God and man. Jesus knew that God is Spirit, infinite Love, the omnipotent Father. He also knew man's perfect status as the son of God. This knowledge enabled him to destroy the false beliefs about man which so commonly beset the human pathway in that distant day.

Recall for a moment what this understanding enabled Jesus to do! He said to the tempest-tossed sea of Galilee, "Peace, be still," and it was still; to him who was thought to have died, "Come forth," and he came forth from his grave of false beliefs; to the leper, "Be thou clean," and he was clean; to the blind, who came in full confidence of the Master's ability to restore their vision, "According to your faith be it unto you," and they received their sight; to the impotent man lying in the porch at Bethesda, "Take up thy bed, and walk," and he took up his bed and walked. These and many other mighty works did Jesus because he knew the truth about God and man, that man is the son of God, the offspring of omnipotent Love.

Because Christian Science reveals the divine Principle of the universe and the rule and method of its operation, the works of Christ Jesus are in goodly measure repeated today. Understanding of God's omnipotence and of the prerogatives of the perfect man is again enabling mortals to destroy the erroneous beliefs about man which offer themselves for acceptance. As progress is made in gaining knowledge of the perfect man, this potency will increase until man in all his perfection will appear.

Innumerable proofs of the results of this understanding are found in the countless testimonies, both written and spoken by Christian Scientists throughout the world. I joyously recall a testimony given in The Mother Church one evening which appealed to me so greatly that I have since remembered it. The gentleman was a native of my own state of Maine, and perhaps that played its part in fixing his statement in my memory. He told of having been ill, in poverty, friendless, hopeless, in the very depths of despair. Someone told him of Christian Science. The appeal was immediate, he took up the study and sought the aid of a practitioner, with the result that he was soon healed of disease, was restored to an active life, and his friends returned. In the intervening years he had experienced a fullness and joy of life which he had never known before; and said he, "On more than one occasion so plentiful has been God's bounty, I have been tempted to say, 'Not quite so fast, O Lord; You are giving me more than I can take care of.'" To him the regenerating truth had been revealed; he had seen the perfect man with the result that, in goodly measure, he had come into his own; that is, he was laying hold and making use of the blessings which God has bestowed upon all His beloved sons.

True Biography

The four Gospels, which contain the biography of Christ Jesus, tell a story, so marvelous, so compelling, and withal so important, that, more than any other biography ever written, it has been searched and researched for the minutest detail that would shed additional light upon his wondrous life. And so perfectly is the story told that those who read it in the light of its spiritual significance behold the Father. God was revealed in the life of Christ Jesus, and he who reads that biography understandingly finds God.

As Christ Jesus was the revelator of God to men in that first century of the Christian era, so Mary Baker Eddy is His revelator to this age. This gentle woman with her spiritual vision found God revealed in the Holy Book, and gave to the world her revelation in Christian Science. The revelation of the Master she supplemented and completed, so that today all who will may find God the Father, manifested through Christ, Truth. The true biographer of Mrs. Eddy finds in her life as portrayed in her words and works convincing proof of the divine source of her revelation. In her high idealism, in her splendid courage coupled with true humility, in her exalted wisdom, in her rare consecration and devotion to her vision, he sees God made manifest.

Adequately to set forth her true character, properly to evaluate her works, one must, as with the Nazarene, recognize the holy purpose which inspired her. And surely the faithful interpreter of her transparent life catches more than a glimpse of the Father. The recorder of her life story, lifting his gaze far above her mere human experience, recognizes both the divine source of her revelation and her sacred purpose in making the substance of that revelation available to all. Those who look for her outside her writings fail of their purpose. Her marvelous life story as found in her words and works, sympathetically told, constitutes her true biography, sincere in its portrayal, lofty in its idealism, holy in its purpose. Mrs. Eddy's revelation is the voice of God to this age, and they who are prepared to receive her divinely inspired words find the real man, perfect, eternal, and forever blessed.

Established Authority

The same spiritual vision which revealed to her the real man also enabled her to establish the Christian Science church, having for its purpose the bringing of this divine revelation to all prepared to receive it. That it is built upon the eternal Rock, Truth, is proved by the fact that it has withstood the assaults of error which have striven in vain to overthrow it. The authority of her Cause, which in her wisdom she posited in The Christian Science Board of Directors, has been maintained in the spirit of Christian brotherhood which she designed. And after years of experience in intimate relationship with the Board, I can bear witness that it is uniformly actuated by the highest motives, by the earnest and constant desire to administer faithfully the great affairs placed in its hand. Proof that it has been divinely guided is found in the fact that it has led the movement safely through the reefs and shoals of mortal mind which have so often sought its destruction. The one desire, so far as I have observed, of the members of this Board is to conform its directorship precisely and completely to the behests of Mrs. Eddy, so far as they have been revealed. In the spirit of true humility, in loving-kindness, and in Christian charity, do they seek to promote the establishment of God's kingdom on earth.

The Real Man and the False Concept

We have learned, in our brief consideration of man, that mortals are not the children of God, but rather of the falsehood which declares that man sprang from the dust of the ground, or from a material embryo. What effrontery, what colossal egotism, for a lying belief termed a mortal to call itself the son of God; to parade in the garments of holiness, when in fact its habiliments are but the things of flesh, today here and tomorrow cast into the oven, gone forever. How poor mortals have been deceived, utterly duped by this bombastic falsifier! This race of Adam was indeed "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." Could any phase of good, of truth, or reality, think you, originate in so unlikely a source as sin and iniquity? Emphatically not! Thus are we prepared for the disposal as a counterfeit of this contumelious impostor who claims to be man. And what is a counterfeit but a cheat and a fraud!

But this "mortality" is to be "swallowed up of life," of immortality. Not utterly wiped out; not utterly destroyed without possibility of redemption, but transformed through the healing influence of the Christ until the false gives place to the true, the unreal to the real, the material to the spiritual. Then shall we awake in God's likeness. What, one may ask, are we mortals to be saved? Not as mortals are we to be saved, but as the children of God; for as His perfect ideas we are saved now. And as we gain the truth about man, belief in a mortal as man will be transformed to a better belief until we arrive at the understanding of man as the Son of God. That is the awakening in His likeness which the Psalmist declared would satisfy him.

In our brief study of man we have also learned that man is not material, has no physical structure, no corporeality; that the real man is a divine idea, substantial, eternal, and indestructible, inseparable from God the Father; that as God's idea man possesses by reflection all the divine qualities. Now, it is fair to inquire, What practical use can be made of this understanding? This! Knowing the truth about man enables us to deny the false claims about him. We can believe a falsehood only when the truth is not known. But once the truth about anything is known, the falsity is relegated to the realm of nothingness out of which it came.

When we see man, as spiritual and perfect, existing at the standpoint of perfection from which he has never departed, we cease to believe in man as a mortal to which error may attach itself. If believing in disease, we shall be healed through knowing that God's man is never sick. The real man is not in need of healing, he was never unhealed—God's work was never undone. Man is to be understood, and when understood in all his perfection, the false belief regarding him will disappear forever. How practical, how priceless, then, is the understanding of man as the son of God! Such understanding, moreover, does vastly more than heal mortals of disease: it heals of every sense of discord, of every belief in misery, lack, unhappiness, every phase and form of error which so commonly besets our human footsteps. Gaining a clear understanding of the perfect man ushers us into the fullness of the bounty of God wherein abundance, harmony, peace, eternally abide.

How plain it is, then, that only as we spiritualize our thinking can we gain the true concept of man. This is accomplished, it seems, only by earnest and prolonged effort. The material senses must be stilled, and thought turned prayerfully to the All-Father, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being." Let us begin now to claim our true selfhood, our divine inheritance, sonship with God. The most exalted concept which we can at present entertain regarding man is vastly less than the marvelous, the most wondrous glory which is his. How pitiful, how tragic, that poor humanity stumbles blindly on, accepting so much less than belongs to the children of the household of God! As mortals we are indeed poor prodigals who have been content to eat the husks of the carob tree, when there is ready and waiting for us the royal bounty of heaven. Let us hasten back to our Father's house, the building of God, the house of many mansions, eternal in the heavens, where infinite Love is waiting with outstretched arms to receive us, and forever to cherish us in the holy bonds of pure affection. The poet truly states,

"He holds us perfect in His love,
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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT woman has not felt at times that her home was drab and colorless and that many new furnishings must be bought immediately? And yet, perhaps nothing is needed to make her rooms gayly new but perky, gay chintz covers on one or two shabby chairs. They are effective in transforming a room, and whereas a few years ago they were utilized only during the summer to protect heavy upholstered furniture, they are now recognized as a decorative influence in the scheme of the apartment. The smartest of new chintzes, plaids and stripes are utilized to fashion covers which add beauty and gayety to rooms formal or somber. They can be made by any woman who can do skillful cutting and sewing and may be successfully utilized by the person who wishes to obtain at once a home of beauty, but who cannot at the moment achieve handsome upholstery.

Measurements

The following instructions were given by a decorator. To measure a chair for a slip, starting at the floor at the back, measure vertically with a tape-measure to the top of the back of the chair. Now measure the point from the top of the chair, down the front of the chair back, to the inside base of the seat, after the cushion has been removed. Allow four inches here for a tuck-in. Measure the seat from back to front; allow another inch for the seam here. Then measure the distance from the front edge of the chair-seat to the floor, allowing for an inch hem.

For the arms, measure from the floor to the height of the arm, then over it for thickness, then down the inside to the chair-seat, allowing an inch or two extra for the seams and finish. Double this measurement to take care of the two arms. Unless the front of the chair is the whole width of the fabric, there will possibly be enough from some of the unused sides of the material for the arm piecing, in which case that measurement can be omitted. A piecing seam will be necessary from time to time, and if this seam can be made to follow some logical line of the chair, it may be visible and bound. If that is impossible, it should be sewed as unnoticeably as possible.

To measure the material needed for the loose seat cushion, measure the bottom, the top and the length of the piece of upholstery which extends along the four sides, making the cushion a boxed one, indicating also the thickness of the cushion, that is, the width of this piece.

Slip covers are usually finished by inch hems around the bottom and they should clear the floor by an inch or an inch and a half.

The most popular width for flounces when finished ranges from four to six inches. A gathered flounce must be once and a half the circumference of the piece, which is estimated by running a tape around the four sides of the chair near the bottom. A pleated flounce requires two and one-half times the measurement of the four sides of the chair.

Fitting

The trimmest slip covers are cut and fitted right-side-out on the piece to be covered. Start at the top front of the chair and put the material on the front side of the back, being careful to have the pattern well centered in the middle, and the design right side up. Pin the material to the upholstery at the top, smooth it down and tuck the goods into the crevice where the back of the chair forms the seat. Allow here about a 4-inch pleat, but do not cut the material but pin it and run the material to the floor in front. Allow for a narrow uncut seam—finish where the material turns over the outside ledge of the chair-seat. If the seat is a curving one, however, the seam must be cut and fitted.

To be most successful in making slip covers use plenty of pins so the material does not slide away from the chair, for this will cause the slip to be too small. The material may now be cut at floor or flounce length.

For the back of the chair, follow the same procedure, running the material up the outside back of the chair, centering the pattern right and pinning the top back of the slip to the top front, taking care to set the pins upright and about an inch apart. Leave the seams three-quarters of an inch wide and stitch them with the raw edges turning upward on the right side, ready for binding.

For the narrow strips covering the front of the chair arms, begin at the floor with the pattern still running up, centering it, as usual. Run the material up to the arm rest and cut for a seam. Then turning the material so that the design will still run up, and centering the pattern again, run the material down from the arm seam until it will join the piece already running out over the bottom of the chair-seat.

The slip cover is then ready to be stitched and this may be done without basting the material but simply stitching it along the pin lines, removing the pins just ahead of the stitching. The seams should be trimmed for a narrow binding and they may be bound with a bias piece of the same or a contrasting color.

Since no handwork is necessary, the slip can be quickly finished by machine, with the exception of attaching the snap fasteners, which are put on invisibly at the opening flap, which should come preferably at the side of the back, at a seam.

A Wide-Flanged Vase of Cloudy Jade-Green Glass, a Tapering Bowl in Streaky "Cathedral" Green-and-White Glass by Messrs. James Powell & Sons, With One of the Popular Tumbler Shapes.

New Shapes in Flower Vases

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE are few things in household use today in which greater progress has been made, along the lines of beauty, than in flower vases. Formerly when they were not in use the owners were glad to hide them away in a cupboard. Now, even when not filled with flowers, their shapes and the glass of which they are made are so beautiful that vases form veritable objects of art placed on a table where a colorful and decorative note is needed.

This is specially the case with vases made by the celebrated stained glass window makers, Messrs. James Powell & Sons, in the same glass and in the same wonderful colors as their windows. These vases should, if possible, be placed where the light falling through the glass brings out their jewel-like brilliance.

For Particular Flowers

The shapes of these vases are distinctly modern, interesting, and practical. Indeed, designers of most of the modern vases seem to aim at producing something in which it will be easy to arrange flowers to the best advantage, so that the blossoms group themselves in much the same way as when growing. In some cases a glass block placed in the vase makes possible a more perfect and considered arrangement. In other vases, however, a handful of flowers just as they have been picked out of the garden will look right.

For this spontaneous treatment the tumbler-shaped vases, which came first from Italy but are now being imported from Czechoslovakia in all sizes and many varieties of glass and color, are useful. A beautiful vase recently seen was in milky-white opalescent glass and another very lovely one was in opaque glass of bird's-egg blue with three corrugations at the base.

A slightly tapering bowl on a foot is one of the most popular new shapes. This and a squat shape with a very wide turnover flange are lovely for the picturesque grouping of roses.

Special violet vases are sold throughout the winter in the glass department of one big firm. They are quite small and are made in the same squat wide-flanged shape that is often seen in English cut glass. And it is with satisfaction that one views the violets nestling among their leaves in such a receptacle.

Shapes and Color

Charming shapes are found in handmade Danish glass, specially good being a tapering bowl on a foot with a slight flange at the top. This bowl is in bottle-green and is supplied with a glass block to match. Another delightful shape is like a slightly flattened or elongated fish bowl, in bottle-green or amethyst. The picturesque character of both of these shapes is enhanced by their being raised on small oriental black wood stands.

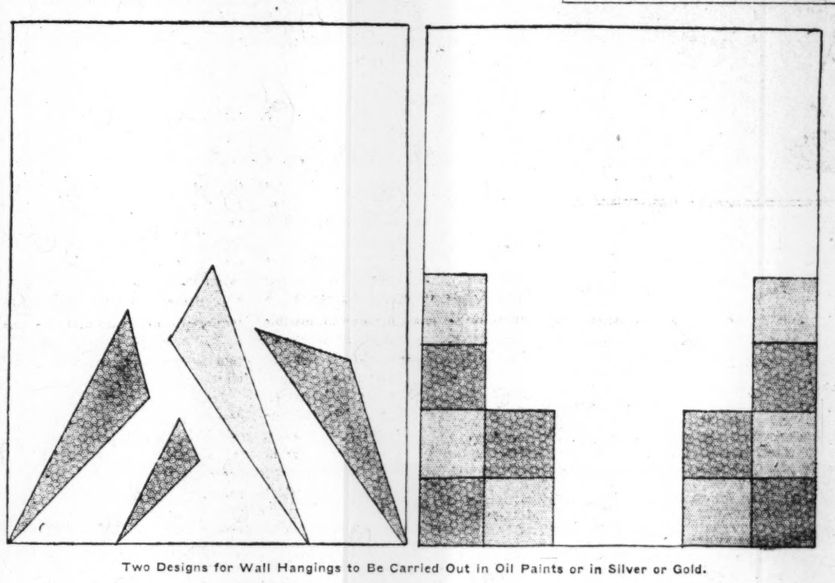
Though in many cases color, especially if flowers are chosen to harmonize with it, is admirable, some people still prefer to use white glass for flowers, and a firm which does a large trade in vases sells some very good shapes in English plain glass with a slightly waved surface. Among them is a perfectly plain cylinder in all sizes from one only large enough to hold a few narcissi to one sufficiently large to hold the heavy-headed herbaceous border flowers such as delphiniums. Flowers look extremely well in these simple glass tubes. Tumblers are also good in waved glass, and a fan shape, familiar in old china, is unusual and very effective for table decoration when filled with flowers such as sweet peas.

Accumulator jars are becoming more and more popular, and are sold in large quantities in attractive dull green glass. From Belgium and Czechoslovakia they are also being imported in colors, notably in a blue paler than that of old Bristol and in amethyst. Flowers, such as chrysanthemums, look lovely in them arranged against a background of autumn leaves. They look equally beautiful arranged with a few heads of such flowers as lilies, which fall naturally into graceful positions.

Two Designs for Wall Hangings

WHEN plain wall hangings do not afford sufficient ornamentation, they can be decorated. On nearly all goods, oil paints, gold and silver provide the quickest means for doing this.

The design at the left is easily copied. One could make a stencil or cut a paper pattern of each section and pin it in place on the material. Outline it with thread or chalk, and remove the paper. Two colors can be used for this design, or two shades of one color. For instance, two shades of gray paint on silver-colored material produce an interesting effect, suggestive of shadows on the silver. Two shades of silver paint on deep blue or plum-colored velvet or velour are attractive.



Two Designs for Wall Hangings to Be Carried Out in Oil Paints or in Silver or Gold.

The second design illustrated also works up well with two colors, or two shades of oil paints, or silver or gold paints. The darker shade should be chosen for the bottom outside corners and the tones alternated in the rest of the design.

Apply all paints very lightly, not entirely covering the material. On velvet or velour touch up only the outer surface of the nap. To any color of oil paint add a bit of white oil paint and thin with turpentine to the consistency of thin cream.

A Stove That Cooks by Light

A stove whose heat is made by electric lights has recently arrived on the market. In it the prepared foods may be placed, then cooked all at the same time in different compartments. The cooker is made of aluminum both inside and out; it is well insulated, and is provided with two 150-watt bulbs, one at the bottom of the cooker and the other at the top. Around the bottom bulb one may place squash cut into small pieces, potatoes or apples for baking. At the same time, in the shallow covered pans, one may cook vegetables, pudding or cake; or over the vegetables there may be a roast exposed to the high power heat of the upper bulb.

With the dome cover in place, the grill, rack and patty pans that are part of the equipment, make possible the baking of gems, biscuits, or cup cakes, tart shells, individual baked dishes and similar dainties. As these require less time for baking than do foods in the lower part of the cooker, one may get this baking out of the way and later use the grill for making a hot beverage or for any other purpose for which one "burner" is required.

French Pancakes

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NAMES of French dishes, as well as French culinary terms, are often interestingly descriptive. A single word frequently explains the origin of a dish or its form and texture. An instance of this is the French word for pancake, "crêpe," the French pancake being so thin and delicate as to suggest a finely woven fabric like crêpe, capable of being easily rolled or folded. French pancakes make a delicious winter sweet course, either for luncheon, supper or an informal dinner. When so served each pancake is either spread with a sweet filling and rolled, or it is folded in quarters and served with a liquid sauce. By omitting the sugar from the pancake recipe and filling the rolled pancake with a savory mixture of fowl or meat, a delicious hot entrée results. Either method of serving offers the housewife an unusual opportunity for novel combinations of food and flavor.

An extremely thin batter, as for French pancakes, is more easily cooked in a frying pan than on a griddle, the pan being easily moved back and forth so that the batter covers the entire bottom. The pan should be lightly rubbed with a bit of soft paper dipped in any good vegetable shortening. There should be no excess fat in the pan when the batter is poured in. Two tablespoonfuls of batter will spread sufficiently to cover the bottom of a small pan. Experience is in favor of using two pans of the same size, as the inexpert cook can then merely turn the cake from one pan into the other, instead of attempting to turn such a large, thin pancake in its own pan. Of course, the expert chef unconcernedly tosses his pancake in the air, when it is cooked on one side, causing it to alight upside down in exactly the right position in the pan! The up-side is then cooked for a moment and another toss lands the finished pancake on a plate But, for the average housewife, the two-pan method will be found more feasible. Even if the batter is turned in its own pan, as on a griddle, having two pans in operation at the same time speeds up pancake-baking considerably and is no more trouble.

A simple formula calls for 1¾ cupfuls of flour sifted with ½ teaspoonful of salt and 1 tablespoonful of sugar. In the middle of these sifted dry ingredients make a little well to receive 2 beaten eggs and 2 teaspoonfuls of olive oil or melted butter. Mix well and gradually add 1 cupful of milk. Beat thoroughly until of the consistency of rich cream. Then stand the batter in a cool place for an hour or even two, when it will be in proper condition to cook.

Each pancake should be brushed lightly with softened butter and spread generously with currant jelly, orange marmalade or whatever filling is to be used. A foreign touch may be given by caramelizing at the last moment the coating of sugar sprinkled over the rolled pancakes. This is simply done by quickly applying a red-hot broiler across each one. This leaves visible lines where the sugar is burned and adds a slight caramel flavor that is agreeable to almost everyone. If a sauce is desired, equal parts of currant jelly and whipped cream may be beaten together, or, with the orange marmalade filling the marmalade may be thinned with cream to a pouring consistency. When rolled pancakes are used as an entrée, filled with chicken or meat mixtures, cream sauce or a fruit-flavored gravy can be successfully used, depending on the nature of the filling chosen for the pancakes. For instance, a rich turkey gravy, into which is beaten cranberry jelly, is well suited to accompany pancakes that are filled with minced turkey, chicken or dressing from a roasted fowl.

Pancakes known as "Crêpes Suzette" call for the same batter as the rolled French pancakes, but are folded in half and then again, in quarters. The sauce is then poured over the folded pancakes. Orange flavoring is so closely associated with this particular sweet dish that the housewife cannot do better than to serve any favorite liquid orange sauce, as for a pudding. Grated orange peel beaten into softened butter and then mixed with powdered sugar and orange juice as a so-called hard sauce has also been used successfully, the proportions depending largely on the flavor of the orange. A dash of grapefruit or lemon juice is an improvement where the orange is too mild in flavor.

All the Guests Contribute

WHAT is appropriately called a "do something party" often develops unexpected talent, and, incidentally, relieves the hostess of much responsibility in the way of entertaining. Each guest should come prepared to contribute something toward the success of the occasion, and the more unusual is this contribution, the greater the fun. The invitations should be sent out not less than two weeks in advance in order to give ample time for prospective guests to prepare for their participation in the entertainment. If the invitations are informal ones, delivered over the telephone, the nature of the party can be more definitely described, but where invitations are written or the hostess's card is used, there should be the briefest explanation. On a card, for instance, may be written the date, "A Do Something Party" and in fine writing beneath, "Each guest is asked to participate."

The novelty of the idea at once arouses interest. Where those invited are intimate friends, a group can collaborate in some form of entertainment. College girls and boys can give an amusing playlet, showing some phase of college life; a group of friends can act a charade or conduct an orchestra. A brief outline of an interesting trip, with photographs that can be passed around, will provide a more or less instructive bit of entertainment. The same is true of a short series of tableaux, each representing some well-known painting. Such tableaux also supply an opportunity for group entertainment and prove specially desirable where guests do not feel sufficiently at home to enjoy frunishing an individual detail of the program.

Where the guest does not feel inclined to take a conspicuous part in the entertainment, it is always possible for such a person to provide a game, occupying a short time and of such a nature that it can be participated in by the entire party. What is known as "advertisements" is a good example of this type of game. Well-known pictorial advertisements, one being allowed for each guest, are mounted on cards and then cut in two irregular-shaped pieces. These are thrown face downward on a table and each guest takes a turn in picking up two. The one who is first to exchange either bit of card for the piece completing the advertisement is called upon to give an impromptu testimonial of the article advertised. If time permits, each one who completes an advertisement may be called upon for his or her experience with the article. This gives opportunity for much amusement.

An original type of entertainment was that provided by a college girl, who disclaimed any talent that would offer amusement for such a party. When called upon to do her bit, she produced an electric corn popper and plugged it into a convenient outlet! She was not only equipped with plenty of corn to pop, but had provided herself with sufficient individual dishes and paper napkins for all the guests. The novelty proved a great success.

The order in which the guests participate can be arranged, either by drawing numbers or alphabetically, according to each guest's last name. From this a regular program is jotted down and whoever acts as "Master of Ceremonies" announces the guests as their time for taking part arrives.

Helps for the Home

A Dusting Hint

Many housewives when dusting shake their duster out of the window every little while, which is a great loss of time. Here is a swift and clean method of dusting. Add a little vinegar to a basin of lukewarm water. Wet a chamois leather in the basin and rub the furniture with it. Rinse the leather in the water to remove the dust which adheres to it. The furniture will possess a delightful freshness, and the vinegar imparts such a beautiful gloss that polishing becomes a waste of time.

Keeping Mattresses Clean

For the care of bedrooms a large clean apron should be worn by the bedmaker. If one has much housework to do, a pair of white cotton sleeves to be slipped on before making beds will be found a great assistance in preventing bed linen from becoming soiled. All mattresses should either have cotton cases or strips of white calico tacked over their sides. By these simple means, mattresses may be preserved for many years in a condition as good as new.

To Scrape Potatoes

A quick way to scrape potatoes which have been dug up a few days, is to cover them with hot water, in which a small lump of soda has been dissolved. Let them remain in this for 10 minutes, and the skins will come off as easily as if freshly dug up, and, moreover, will not stain the fingers.

A Plum Pudding Hint

If a box pleat is put on the top of the cover of a plum or boiled pudding, it opens out as the pudding rises, and prevents the water from getting into the mixture.

A Useful Frying Hint

Always put a small piece of bread crust into the pan before frying fish. This prevents the fat from spluttering and shows by its brown color just when the fat is ready for the fish to be put in.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IF I could afford it" is a phrase very often heard in conversation. The feeling of limitation which it sometimes implies may be entirely unnecessary, as a careful analysis of income and expenditures will reveal.

An income and budget expert has recently analyzed, at their request, the financial situations of three families having exactly the same income and size of family and living where the usual expenses for food, clothing, and shelter are practically the same. One of these families owns and runs an automobile while the other two feel that they cannot afford to do so. Another family of the three is buying a house; the other two are renting. A third owns a piano and several other musical instruments and attends the best concerts and operas.

In analyzing these expenditures they were all found to be justified; the variation was merely due to carrying standards and ambitions on the part of the different families.

Choosing Where to Spend

Those who were buymg a home were willing and happy to put a greater financial outlay into the shelter part of their expense account because they were very sure that they would be likely to live where they were then located, and they felt that home ownership would give them more satisfaction and make them more valuable members of the community than if they rented. The other two families did not feel that it would be wise for them to invest their money in this way, as it was probable that they would, before long, be located in another section of the country.

The family that owned an automobile considered it their one source of recreation; they used it for enjoyment together just as another used musical treats and another home ownership. Being nature lovers, the automobile family found their greatest pleasure in spending long days in the country, and were investing in nature lore, which may later give them good returns on their investment, both in satisfaction and possibly financial reward.

The musical family will doubtless reap the same benefits from their choice in expenditures, and the home owners will eventually have a splendid investment in comfort and possible financial returns.

The budget expert says that she was able to show each of these families why it was that their budget could not, at present, include everything that all three were enjoying, and also how, by making their choices of expenditures, according to their varying tastes, they were traveling the road of greatest happiness and one which will doubtless lead to enlarged opportunities, whereby "all these things" should be added to them.

Putting Second Things Second

"When I can afford it," will take the place of "If I could afford it," when we have carefully analyzed our most ardent ambitions and have eliminated, for the time being, all desire for those things which we might like to have, but which are, for us, secondary considerations.

In this day of specialization it is wise to know well the goal we wish to attain and to steadfastly pursue our way thereto.

Knowing our own standards and realizing that everyone else has standards, but that they may be quite different from our own, will forever banish envy and criticism from our thinking as we serenely live by our own budget.

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SALMON OR TUNA FISH LOAF (6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
Yolks of two eggs
1 teaspoonful salt
¾ cup milk
1½ tablespoonfuls melted butter
2 tablespoonfuls mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 can salmon, tuna or crabmeat
1 teaspoonful mustard, few grains cayenne or paprika

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Mix egg yolks, slightly beaten, with salt, mustard and cayenne, then add butter, milk and vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add soaked gelatine and salmon, separated into flakes. Turn into wet mold, chill, and when firm, unmold on platter. Garnish with crisp lettuce leaves.

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THE HOME FORUM

Intimacies Regarding Hebbel's Career and Work

TO OPEN a new copy of that always interesting German magazine, Velhagen & Klasings Monatshefte, is an occasion for anticipation, and usually resulting enjoyment, and to find in a recent number an article entitled, "A Literary Study Tour," and to establish that it dealt with a visit to the town of Wesselburen, in North Schleswig, the home town of Christian Friedrich Hebbel, brought matters so close to one's own home town over there that expectation became unusually keen. The author of this article, Karl Strecker, tells more about Hebbel's career in a short space than is obtainable otherwise even by diligent search.

Most entrancingly he speaks of the town of Heide, the home town of Klaus Groth, where one is obliged to leave the through train (the famed German D-Zug) that runs between Hamburg and the Island of Sylt in the North Sea, in order to reach Wesselburen. How much one would have enjoyed accompanying this traveler, especially when, while in Heide, he took occasion to visit the Klaus-Groth House. With Robert Hamerling one might say:

How much of legend,
Much to console the heart is present here;
That comforts, that ennobles, animates.

Inseparable, indeed, are those two authors, both with regard to their origin and the subjects of their authorship, inasmuch as the latter is the outcome of the former. One can well comprehend that Herr Strecker senses in both of these museums a feeling of safety, of well-being, and protection from the outside cold and storm, from the thundering of the gray waters of the sea, which have been knocking against the dikes for centuries. "In the warmth of these rooms," he writes, "in this illustration of closely intimate family life, there grows from observation in small matters and the mirth this fosters, the typical northern humor, that has its foundation in snug comfort and geniality. Many Nordic narrators, as, for instance, John Brinckmann, frequently begin their story with the fiction of a teller of yarns in the chimney corner." Even the Groth grandparents have lived in this home, in which are now harbored all the antiques of several generations, including the tiny cradle that rocked the poet in babyhood, and his big wedding boots with long patent leather uppers.

Following his narrative we find that a forty-minute ride on the narrow-gauge railway brought the traveler to Wesselburen, the goal of his venture. We see the train pass through fields with grazing cattle; past low-roofed, thatch-covered farm houses with old-fashioned wellsweeps in the yard, and rows of shiny milk-pails, while, in the cobblestone-paved yard near the barn stands an empty hay-wain, waiting for the driver, who is getting a drink before setting forth for another load. Fields of haycocks, with the garnerers busily at work. Storks importantly stalking through the meadows, their giant nests within sight.

But Wesselburen is reached. Most of its streets are still cobbled; this, and the array of red-tile-roofed houses keep this place unique in a modern world. The erstwhile two-room museum has evolved into one with nine rooms, the former two serving solely for mementos of Hebbel's days actually spent in his home town. There is too, the Hamburg room, the large autograph room, the Vienna room. Especially are the letters from young Hebbel to Uhland interesting. A walk at sunset, out into the marshland, with its few lonely figures, to see the rising mists struggle with a wonderful evening glow, greatly helped this visitor to a better understanding of Hebbel's dramatic figures. How much better one comprehends a writer when one has gained some insight into his incentive, his early environment, the foundation of his art!

"As the distant figure of a shepherd or a solitary wanderer here appears enlarged in the gloaming," writes Herr Strecker, "with uncertain contours upon endless plains, so must have appeared the figures of Judith and Holofernes, and in superlifelikeness they must have advanced upon him; all smallness, all that would dwarf and limit drops away, or is veiled in mist, in the same sense in which Rembrandt saw his people take shape among the seacoast vapors.

Having thus established the background it is meet that one reverently takes to hand the ten volumes that comprise Hebbel's writings. Most touching is his early longing for books, when books were so few in these small environments a century ago. The local school teacher, Franz Christian Detlefsen, lent the young man his own small stock of books. Then a rumor gained circulation that the local pastor possessed a copy of Goethe's Faust; this so fired the imagination of the coming young author that he finally, in a round-about way, had someone borrow the book. In our present directness of procedure, especially in America, such modesty and conservatism is hardly comprehensible, but in those days it was thought unsuitable for the son of trades people to desire such advanced reading, or, indeed, to act as if he hoped in his lowliness to understand Goethe. However, borrow the book he did,—surreptitiously even, for it appears that the owner did not know of it. But the young student had the precious volume in his possession for one night, a night spent entirely in the perusal of it. Somewhat later when Uhland's writings came to him they served as a great inspiration, and still later resulted in a lively correspondence between these two poets.

Several volumes of poems there are among Hebbel's works. In a group of sonnets are found such titles as, To a Lark; A Moonlight Night in Rome; To an Artist. A unique idea and perfectly indigenous to that region, is contained in a poem entitled "No Wheat for Seed," in which the village simpleton points to certain exposed full ears of grain in the thatch roof. The roof is removed, enough grain is procured for the spring sowing, a new straw roof is put on, and a threatened famine is averted. In a humorous sketch called A Travel Adventure the poet deals with the smallness of each component state that makes up the German Reich. Briefly, a man's hat blew off in one state, flew over the border into another, and while the owner procured a passport to follow it, the hat had meanwhile crossed a few more borders. The passport was wasted, the hat lost, and a new one purchased, with the finale that the hat maker adopted the Vienna Congress, which had instigated the passport measure, as the patron saint of his business.

The drama came in for its share of attention in Hebbel's writings. He always chose deep subjects that lent themselves well to tragedies, as for instance, Judith and Holofernes, already mentioned; Herod and Mariana; Julia, a tragedy of Sicily; and Maria Magdalena, a Civic Tragedy in three acts. The last named play he dedicated and sent to the Danish king with this message: "In deepest veneration to His Majesty, King Christian VIII of Denmark." With it he sent a poem, entitled: "The First Sign of Spring," and in sub-caption: "Offered to the First One of the Land." Schleswig was at that time under Danish protectorship.

Hamburg and Vienna were finally attained. His poetry was appreciated and his dramatization greatly praised. While he could not possibly have foreseen this success in his youth he must always have been certain of bringing his career to some notable culmination, inasmuch as he started a diary while very young, introducing it with the explanation that he desired to ease the labor of his future biographers.

E. M. C.

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A Young Fir-Wood

These little firs to-day are things
To clasp into a giant's cap,
Or fans to suit his lady's lap.
From many winters many springs
Shall cherish them in strength and sap,
Till they be marked upon the map,
A wood for the wind's wanderings.

All seed is in the sower's hands:
And what at first was trained to spread
Its shelter for some single head,—
Yea, even such fellowship of wands,—
May hide the sunset, and the shade
Of its great multitude be laid
Upon the earth and elder sands.

—From "Poems," by DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle

FOR more than thirty-five years Joseph Jefferson kept his part of Rip Van Winkle fresh. Upward of five thousand performances he gave of that genial figure from Washington Irving's legend of the Village of Falling Water, in the Catskill Mountains of New York.

The writer of these words saw Jefferson give his last Boston performance as Rip at the Colonial Theater. Receipts for that matinée are still the high record at that theater at the scale of prices then charged. Every seat was occupied and spectators were standing eight deep back of the parquet rail. That afternoon, as truly as he had done in 1865 when he first appeared in the Boucicault version of Irving's tale in London, Jefferson evoked an imaginative spell and made the audience believe that tall story of Rip Van Winkle, who so vexed his thrifty wife Gretchen that she drove him out of their house; who became lost in the mountains and met a ghostly crew of Hendrik Hudson's men; who fell asleep, awakened twenty years later and wandered back to the village; rescued his wife from the oppression of her second husband, and settled down to pleasant days and evenings by the fire with her and their children and their grandchildren.

Jefferson's ability to keep Rip ever green was the wonder of the theatrical world during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In his autobiography Jefferson tells of a passage of wits between himself and the famous English comedian, Charles Matthews:

"'You call yourself a comedian,' said Matthews. 'Why, you can play only one part. You are the prince of dramatic carpet-baggers, and carry all your wardrobe in a gripsack. Look at that huge pile of trunks—mine, sir, mine! Examine my list of parts. Count them—half a hundred at the very least; you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Where is your versatility?'

"'My dear Charlie,' said I, 'you are confusing wardrobe with talent. What is the value of a long bill of fare if the stuff is badly cooked? You change your hat and fancy you are playing another character. Believe me, it requires more skill to act one part fifty ways than to act fifty parts the same way.' And here we ended our rather comical argument."

Jefferson was always as fresh in his interest in the theater as he was in approach to his favorite part. Thus he kept step with the times. When he decided to make "The Rivals" one of the chief items in his repertory he revised the play to bring it into the tempo of a new generation impatient with long conversational passages, and reducing the original four intermissions to two by condensing Sheridan's five acts into three. Good-naturedly he took the chaffing of his fellow players, and the passing years have proved that he was right. Probably he was sure of his position, for he prints in his book the jests made about him. Perhaps the best known was William Warren's remark after the performance: "And Sheridan twenty miles away."

Jefferson was of the fourth generation of a stage family that stretched back to Thomas Jefferson, a Yorkshire man born about 1728, and his own first stage appearance was at the age of four when T. D. Rice, a black face comedian carried young Joe on in a bag, and after singing—

O Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd have you for to know
That I've got a little darky here that jumps Jim Crow—

Rice dumped the boy out of the bag before the eyes of the astonished audience.

Into Naples Bay

There is hardly anything more pleasant than this: to sight land far ahead and watch it grow from a vague shape into something solid and real; to see hills and forests and fields appear, towns and harbours and houses, surf on the rocks, boats pottering along the shore, and people, planted there on firm land, going about their own affairs without once looking out at sea. And you come down upon it and join with it. That it should be there, and real, always seems wonderful. It's as if you dreamed a whole colourful world, with people in it, and saw it take on actuality before your eyes.

Long before noon the land appeared, very indistinct and uncertain, too high, really, to be land, yet too solid and fixed to be a cloud. This was Ischia, on the northwest side of Naples Bay. It was thirty miles away, and time after time we lost it again in the clouds that swept in front of it. But Ischia it was, and in Naples Bay.

Later, the clouds thinned, and we had glimmerings of pale sunlight. Ischia was in sight all the time now; high land, and sharp hills with patches of trees on their sides. Away offshore the sun broke through and shone down on a few acres of tumbling gray water, and in the centre of it there showed a sail. It was a big yawl, running dead before the wind for Ischia passage. She would come thrusting up on a wave until the whole of her black hull was visible, and we could even see the white water under her bows; then she would sink again into a hollow and leave the gray sail to mark the spot where she had been.

Then we saw another sail ahead—a tiny rag of brown canvas, dipping in and out of sight between the waves. We bore down very fast and passed her; she was a little open fishing boat, and the four men in her, who were reefing, looked up and raised their hands in greeting to us. A moment after we had passed them they hove up and sheeted home and came staggering along through the passage behind us.

The land flashed up on all sides; we could see the windows of the houses on Ischia, and the dark tower of the castle, built on a steep rock that jutted out from the shore. Through the gap ahead the outline of Capri, as flat as cardboard, seemed like a tipped-up portion of the gray sea. We rounded the gas buoy on Vivara Shoal, and squared away for Naples.—ARTHUR STURGES HILDEBRAND, in "Blue Water."

Poetry Is Expression

By poetry I mean the art of producing pleasure by the just expression of imaginative thought and feeling in metrical language.—W. J. COURTHOPE, in "The Liberal Movement in English Literature."

Old Louisiana Days

The house—it has vanished into the Mississippi these twenty years—was unpretentious but very old. It was a single-storied structure of cypress painted white, four rooms wide and two rooms deep; a broad veranda extended entirely around it; squat, white columns of masonry supported the overhanging roof. There were no windows, but double doors in every room which opened upon the porch—double glass doors swinging in, a double wooden door swinging out. Wide sliding doors connected all of the rooms, and the whole house could be thrown open like a pavilion in summer. Birds flew in and out at will.

At a distance of perhaps fifty feet from the ends of the house stood twin octagonal towers of whitewashed brick. Each tower contained two rooms, one above the other, and each tower was surmounted by a high octagonal roof with a weather-vane. These were the garçonnières, or boys' houses, built for the sons of the old plantation-owner as his family had multiplied. Beyond each garçonnière and slightly behind it, was a smaller, similar tower—the dove-cote.

The group of five buildings was set in a grove of live-oak trees and had once been surrounded by a flower garden. . . . But when I knew it, hedges had overgrown the house, and festoons of vines draped themselves from tree to tree; the garden had disappeared in undergrowth; only a few pale roses peered out of the thickets and an occasional pomegranate tree scattered its crimson blossoms. The doors of the house stood always open, and birds and butterflies flew in and out. At night owls hooted and there was an incessant booming of bull-frogs.

After supper we would gather in the parlor, where candles burned under hurricane shades on the mantel and at either end of the square piano. Miss Seena, wearing a rippling black gown, would seat herself at the keyboard and after a few tinkling chords would sing "Twickenham Ferry" in a strong, though cracked voice. If we applauded—or even if we didn't—she would oblige us with the Shadow Song from "Dinorah," ending with such a shower of vocal fireworks that Tennis and I would choke with suppressed laughter. When the song was ended she would remain motionless, her face upturned, her gray hair silver in the candleshine, her wrinkled hands lying on the yellowed keys. In her armchair, Miss Nelly would sigh and wipe her eyes. "Beautiful, sister . . . beautiful . . ." But Elaine, whose poetic tendencies did not preclude a debased taste in music, would speak pettishly from her corner: "Play 'The Frolic of the Frogs,' Aunt Seena." . . .

Although there were five bedrooms in the house, Tennis and I preferred to sleep in one of the garçonnières, and when I was a visitor there, this was allowed. When the evening's conversation was at an end, Tennis and I would take a lantern and go out into the tangle of bushes which lay between the house and the outbuildings. . . . But how strange and delightful it seemed to lie there in bed, watching the shimmering fireflies in the topmost branches of the trees—or looking out on one side beyond the trees to the fields of sugar-cane billowing in the moonlight, or on the other side toward the levee and the Mississippi River, a very short distance away.—LYLE SAXON, in "Old Louisiana."

Snoqualmie Falls

It gathers to itself the songs of wind-blown
Firs. It sounds in softened measures falling
Rain. The muffled roll of deep-voiced thunder
Heard, sustains a steady, murmuring monotone.
It flashes back the radiant light of stars,
And rainbow scarves are draped on crystal throne.

Born in vast snow fields high among the clouds,
It plunges down its rough-hewn trail untamed,
And when a mighty barrier would stop
Its course as on it rushes toward its goal,

With sudden, fierce unleashing of its power,
It leaps the high impeding wall and hurls
Itself in wild defiance down the gorge,
Its ordained right of way to reach the sea.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR

Minstrels in Mexico

As the twilight settled, I entered the narrow street that led to my lodgings. At the farther end, beneath an overhanging balcony, a group of children and natives were gathered about a band of wandering minstrels. As I drew near, the tinkle of a triangle and the thrum of a harp accompanying a weird chant rose on the air. The quartette in appearance, costume, and bearing were quite different from any of the Indians I had seen about Aguas Calientes. They were much lighter in color, and were distinguished by a certain air of independence and dignity.

The tallest and oldest of the band held in his left hand a short harp, quite Greek in its design. The youngest shook a tambourine, with rim and rattles complete, but without the drumhead. The third tinkled a triangle, while the fourth, a delicate-looking, large-eyed, straight young fellow, handsome as a Greek god, with teeth like rows of corn, joined in the rhythmic chant. As they stood in the darkening shadows beating time with their sandalled feet, with harp and triangle silhouetted against the evening sky, and zarapes hanging in long straight lines from their shoulders, the effect was so thoroughly classic that I could not but recall one of the great friezes of the Parthenon. —F. HOPKINSON SMITH, in "A White Umbrella in Mexico."

"I will not fail thee"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT a wonderful promise came to Joshua when the responsibility of leading the children of Israel to the promised land was turned over to him: "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee"! There seemed to be an almost impossible task before him, that of leading his people, whose fear had previously caused them to turn from this same undertaking, to conquer a land inhabited by a warlike people. Standing in the way of their progress was Jericho, a walled city. But, strengthened by the assurance of divine guidance and protection, Joshua did not hesitate. The result of his efforts stands as a proof of what happens to one who listens for the voice of God and unhesitatingly and trustingly obeys it.

Sometimes we too are placed in a position of responsibility, and may wonder how we can do that which we have been given to do. The same ever present intelligence, God, which governed Joshua, is present to guide and strengthen us; and if we turn to this glorious Being, our Father-Mother God, we also can gain the assurance that came to Joshua, "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." Can we ask for more than this? A proof as good as that given to Joshua will be ours if we will listen, as he did, for the voice of God and go forward in unhesitating obedience to it.

Today, as never before, through the consecration of a gentle New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, this understanding of God as an ever present help, of the all-knowing Mind, who meets each need of those who understandingly turn to Him for help, has been made available to all. Through the study of her writings any sincere seeker of the truth can gain the assurance of God's unfailing care. The understanding of God as ever present intelligence, the Mind which is Love, destroys fear and doubt, and enables one to meet and destroy the belief that evil is power. Speaking of what the understanding of God as omnipresent Love does for us, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

Students of Christian Science learn that they need to be ever listening to the voice of Truth, which gives them the assurance of God's presence and care, and renders them conscious of their real selfhood, the reflection of Spirit.

Today there seem to be so many temptations that would try to lead us away from the straight and narrow path, so many suggestions that evil is power, that we need to be constantly alert to our need of dependence upon the ever present divine Mind, an understanding of which lifts our thoughts above the miasma of the carnal mind. The knowledge that there is ever present intelligence, divine Mind, which can guide and lift us above temptation, causes us to face each day with a quiet confidence, knowing that God will keep us from all fear and the allurements of the carnal mind, and cause our day's activities to be harmonious and productive of much good.

The one who accomplished so much, Christ Jesus, said that of his own self he could do nothing; that it was the Father who did the works. His knowledge of the ever-presence of the one intelligence, omnipotent good, controlling and governing all that is real; his steadfast listening to God's voice and obedience thereto, enabled him to prove mortality a myth, and man the perfect reflection of perfect Life, God. The Master's earnest prayer was that all might be at-one with this ever present intelligence, divine Love, even as he was ever at-one with it. His words, "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him," not only testify to Christ Jesus' knowledge that God would never fail him nor forsake him, but also point out how he was ever able to be aware of the presence and power of divine Love, and to be certain of Love's unfailing care.

What a wonderful thing it is to be able to say, "I do always those things that please him." We cannot pray too earnestly for the desire to be ever listening to His voice, and for the willingness to do that which supreme wisdom directs us to do; for with the obeying of the voice of Principle comes the constant assurance that God will not fail us nor forsake us, but will ever guide us and cause us to be conscious of His love and care.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Je ne te laisserai point"

Traduction de l'article anglais de la Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

QUELLE merveilleuse promesse vint à Josué lorsqu'il lui incomba la responsabilité de conduire les enfants d'Israël à la terre promise: "Je serai avec toi, comme j'ai été avec Moïse; je ne te laisserai point, je ne t'abandonnerai point." La tâche présentée lui semblait presque impossible: conduire son peuple, dont la crainte avait précédemment causé l'abandon de cette même entreprise,—la conquête d'un pays peuplé de guerriers. Jéricho, ville fortifiée, se dressait devant eux, les empêchant d'avancer. Mais, vivifié par l'assurance d'être divinement conduit et protégé, Josué n'hésita pas. Le résultat de ses efforts dénote ce qui arrive à celui qui écoute la voix de Dieu, et y obéit résolument et avec confiance.

Parfois, nous nous trouvons aussi dans une position où notre responsabilité est engagée, et nous nous demandons peut-être comment nous pourrons faire ce qui nous a été confié. La même intelligence toujours présente, Dieu, celle qui gouvernait Josué, est là pour nous guider et nous fortifier; et si nous nous tournons vers cet Être glorieux, vers notre Père-Mère Dieu, nous pouvons aussi obtenir l'assurance qui vint à Josué: "Je serai avec toi, comme j'ai été avec Moïse; je ne te laisserai point, je ne t'abandonnerai point." Pouvons-nous en demander davantage? Si nous écoutons la voix de Dieu comme le fit Josué, et avançons en lui obéissant sans hésiter, nous en aurons comme lui une preuve aussi certaine.

Aujourd'hui, comme il n'est jamais arrivé auparavant, la consécration d'une humble femme de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, Mary Baker Eddy, a apporté et rendu accessible à tous cette compréhension de Dieu en tant que secours toujours présent, et aussi de l'Entendement omniscient pourvoyant aux besoins entiers de ceux qui se tournent intelligemment vers Lui pour obtenir du secours. L'étude de ses écrits donne à tout chercheur sincère de la vérité l'assurance que la sollicitude de Dieu est infaillible. Comprendre ce qu'est Dieu en tant qu'intelligence toujours présente,—l'Entendement qui est Amour, c'est détruire la crainte, le doute, et permettre de combattre et d'annuler la croyance que le mal est un pouvoir. Parlant de ce qu'accomplit pour nous la compréhension de Dieu comme Amour omniprésent, Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 307): "Quel glorieux héritage nous donne la compréhension de l'Amour omniprésent! Nous ne pouvons demander plus: il ne nous en faut pas davantage: nous ne saurions avoir davantage. Cette douce assurance dit: 'Tais-toi, sois tranquille' à toutes les craintes humaines, à la souffrance de toute sorte."

Les étudiants de la Science Chrétienne apprennent qu'il leur faut toujours prêter l'oreille à la voix de la Vérité, qui leur donne l'assurance de la présence et de la sollicitude de Dieu, et les rend conscients de leur vraie individualité,—le reflet de l'Entendement.

Si nombreuses paraissent aujourd'hui les tentations qui voudraient essayer de nous détourner du sentier droit et resserré,—ces multiples suggestions prétendant que le mal est un pouvoir,—que nous devons constamment veiller à notre nécessité de compter sur l'Entendement divin toujours présent qui, une fois compris, élève nos pensées au-dessus des miasmes de l'entendement charnel. Savoir qu'il existe une intelligence toujours présente, l'Entendement divin capable de nous guider et de nous élever au-dessus de la tentation, c'est nous permettre de voir venir chaque jour avec calme et confiance, sachant que Dieu nous préservera de toute crainte, des séductions de l'entendement charnel, et fera que nos activités journalières soient harmonieuses et fécondes en bien.

Celui qui a tant accompli, Christ-Jésus, disait qu'il ne pouvait rien faire de lui-même, que ses œuvres étaient le travail du Père. Sa perception de la présence constante de l'unique intelligence, le bien omnipotent réglant et gouvernant tout ce qui est réel, son attention à toujours écouter la voix de Dieu et à y obéir, lui permirent de prouver que la mortalité est un mythe, et que l'homme est la réflexion parfaite de la Vie parfaite,—Dieu. La prière fervente du Maître était que tous fussent en communion avec cette intelligence toujours présente, l'Amour divin, comme il l'était toujours. Ses paroles: "Celui qui m'a envoyé est avec moi; il ne m'a pas laissé seul, parce que je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable," témoignent non seulement de sa compréhension que Dieu ne le laisserait point et ne l'abandonnerait point, mais aussi de sa grande perspicacité de pouvoir toujours sentir la présence et la puissance de l'Amour divin, et d'être certain de sa sollicitude infaillible.

Quelle est merveilleuse la faculté de dire: "Je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable." Nous ne saurions prier trop sincèrement pour obtenir le désir d'écouter constamment Sa voix, et afin d'être prêts à faire ce que la sagesse suprême nous indique; car de l'obéissance à la voix du Principe résulte l'assurance constante que Dieu ne nous laissera point et ne nous abandonnera point, mais qu'Il nous guidera toujours et nous rendra conscients de Son amour et de Sa sollicitude.

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North African Snow

Beyond Mazagan the course continued inland, at first through vineyards and grainfields; then over a succession of barren hills; and finally down into the great plains of the Haouz with the Atlas looming ahead—a wall of snow-tipped mountains.

Snow in North Africa?

One felt inclined to believe, at first, that the fringe of white along their summits was merely a bank of cloud. As we continued to descend among deep valleys, the belief became a conviction, for date-palms grew more numerous; they were no longer small or scraggly, but tall, luxuriant and graceful; they thickened into a forest, sweeping away on either hand like the waves of a vast green ocean. . . . Then, rising above them, a long pinkish-brown line, the ramparts of Marrakech, topped by stately minarets. After those long hours on the desolate Bled, the color effect was gorgeous. As we sped toward the city, a sunset filled the skies; the ramparts and minarets became a vivid crimson; in the background the mightier walls of the Atlas turned to deepest purple, while upon their summits the snow—it was snow—gleamed like burnished silver.—HARRY L. FOSTER, in "A Vagabond in Barbary."

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YORKTOWN BIDS 94 LAFAYETTES TO ANNIVERSARY

List Compiled in France by American Embassy and Foreign Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Ninety-four descendants of General Lafayette are being invited to attend the sesquicentennial of the battle of Yorktown next October. The American Embassy in Paris, assisted by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is engaged in drawing up a list of those who can claim the famous general for an ancestor in order that formal invitations may be issued to them.

A similar search for descendants of the Revolutionary hero was made in 1881, when the centenary of the battle of Yorktown was celebrated. At that time the battleship Trenton, then flagship of the United States Navy, was sent to France to bring the guests across the Atlantic.

The names of all living members of the family, who have descended from General Lafayette through his two daughters and one son, have now been ascertained.

Those who are most often called upon to represent the General's descendants include Gaston de Sahune-Lafayette, grandson of George Washington de Lafayette, who now leads a rather retired life, and the Marquis de Chambrun, for 32 years a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, who spent part of his childhood in the United States and married an American woman. Miss Margaret Rives Nichols. He visited America with Marshal Joffre in 1917.

Another descendant, General de Chambrun, who was born and partly brought up in Washington, D. C., is now in command of the French troops in Tunis. He was once Military Attaché in Washington, and married Clara Longworth, sister of Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Comte Charles de Chambrun, now French Ambassador to Turkey, was born in Washington, where he was formerly attached to the French Embassy.

The Marquis de Lafayette left three children, Anastasie, George Washington de Lafayette and Virginie. In the still younger generation there are 14 children, making 25 living descendants.

A movement is under way to make a Franco-American memorial of the old Lafayette Château of La Grange situated between Paris and Melun which is still owned by the family, in the name of Comte Louis de Lasteyrie. An effort is being made to reassemble there many precious Lafayette family heirlooms and relics, some of which disappeared from the Chambrun home at Saint Mihiel when it was occupied by German troops during the wartime invasion.

DAIRY INDUSTRY URGES HIGH DUTY ON FOREIGN OILS

(Continued from Page 1)

oleomargarine, but for the further protection of a high tariff on all imported fats and oils suitable for use in margarine.

Dodge Artificial Color Tag

The reason for the butterlike hue is that manufacturers have discovered that the addition of relatively small quantities of palm oil to margarine will color it quite as satisfactorily as will a dye. Palm oil is a deep orange itself, but diluted with the other fats and oils used in the product produces a mild yellow, and at the same time enables manufacturers to claim that the oil is used for its food value rather than its coloring properties.

This is important, because margarine artificially colored is taxed by the Federal Government at the rate of 10 cents a pound, while uncolored margarine is taxed only a quarter of a cent a pound. While litigation over these points is still pending, butter-colored margarine is being sold wherever state laws do not forbid it.

When these recent events were bringing the margarine situation again into the limelight, and even before, the Food Research Institute was studying deeply into the margarine-butter contest, in connection with its researches in the realm of fats and oils. The report of its study, recently completed by Katharine Snodgrass, a research associate of the institute, is, according to Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, a director of the institute, so scrupulously impartial that it has been attacked by partisans of both sides in the controversy.

Facts for Both Sides

There is no lack of ammunition for either side in the report. In fact, the author thoughtfully lines up a convincing argument for each group at the conclusion of her work, when she says, in part:

"Partisan groups might readily take the foregoing study and make a case for the dairy industry or for the margarine industry, according as their interests lay with the one or the other.

"If they represented the dairy group, they would point to the millions of farmers engaged in dairying; to the fact that these and their families are dependent for a large portion of their cash income on receipts from the sale of butter fat; that butter consumption is declining because of the competition of cheap tropical fats used in margarine; and consequently that butter producers should have not only the protection provided by the Oleomargarine Act and the present tariff, but the further protection of a high tariff on all imported fats and oils suitable for use in margarine.

"If it were the margarine industry that was represented, the case would run along the following lines:

Not So Hard Hit as Others

"Margarine is a nutritious substitute for an almost necessary but expensive item of the diet. There are many working-class families to whom butter is almost prohibitively expensive. Margarine is cheap and consequently may be consumed freely by people of small means. There is no unfair competition between margarine and butter, because federal and state laws regulate the manufacture and sale of margarine. In addition, a heavy tax prevents the manufacture of margarine in imitation of butter. To cut off cheap raw materials by a prohibitory tax on tropical fats would be further discrimination against the industry in favor of butter producers."

The principal reason for complaint in the butter industry because of margarine is that the substitute is so much cheaper than the original, and yet is increasingly near its model in all essential virtues, the report asserts. The difference in cost is, indeed, so great that there is no likelihood of its being wiped out by increased efficiency in the butter industry, while, on the other hand, the makers of margarine are continuously profiting by the invention of advanced creamery machinery and methods, which they are prone to adapt to their own uses.

Two types of margarine are at present generally manufactured in the United States, the report points out: that made wholly or largely from animal fats and oils, and that made from vegetable oils. The animal variety was first on the market, but during the war, as a result of the scarcity and high price of animal fats, nut margarines were introduced in increasing volume.

"Gradually," the report states, "this type of margarine has gained in popularity until now approximately two-thirds of the national output contains no animal fats at all. Such margarine is made chiefly of coconut oil, with admixtures of other vegetable oils, principally peanut oil.

Canadian Census Goes Back to 1665

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—This is Canada's census year and within a few months 10,000 enumerators will be knocking on every door from Charlottetown to Victoria, from the border to the circle.

A. J. Pelletier, assistant chief of demography of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, claims that "Canada is undoubtedly the first country in modern times to take a complete census." By "complete census" Mr. Pelletier explained that he meant nominal census and not simply copies of parochial and other registers.

The claim having been challenged by an American statistician, R. H. Coates, chief statistician of Canada, has asked for a thorough investigation of old documents, letters and records, and results will presently be known. It has been found that in 1665, by order of the French king, a count was taken of the people then living in Nouvelle France, referred to in official documents as recording "the exact number of all inhabitants of all ages and sex," together with the "exact statement as to the kind and number of the animals and number of arpents of land," obtained by "visiting every house from door to door."

The population was shown to consist of 3215 persons. Nearly a century later, about the date of the fall of Quebec, the population of Canada had increased to 70,000, exclusive of the Maritimes, where there were about 20,000 more. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, due to gradual settlement and the influx of United Empire Loyalists following the American war of independence, the population had risen to 225,000; by 1850 it had jumped to 2,384,919, and by 1871, the first census after Confederation, it had increased to 3,689,257. With the twentieth century came remarkable expansion, raising the population by 1911 to over 7,000,000. At the last census, 1921, the Dominion had 8,788,483 persons, and it is confidently expected that the present census will show that the country has gone over the 10,000,000 mark.

Since the first crude census of 1665 —claimed by Canada as the first in Christendom—the method of counting has developed into the great and complicated organization known as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is capable of supplying exact data on almost every phase of Canadian life and development.

INDIA CELEBRATES COMING OF SPRING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—The festival of Basant Panchmi—the coming of spring — was recently celebrated throughout the length and breadth of India. In virtually every village and city, domestic or community, there were events to mark the occasion, and ancient ceremonies akin to those which characterize an English May day.

At this time of the year yellow is the predominant color in the fields, and the people echo this color in the powder thrown upon their dress. The men in yellow pugris (turbans) and the women in yellow saris (body sheets) were afoot early for ceremonials, which date back to remote antiquity, and in countless village homes incense was burnt in honor of the new season.

STONE HONORS NAME OF NEGRO SERVANT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the quaint old Moravian Chapel in Fetter Lane, which has been scheduled as one of England's "ancient monuments," there was recently on view a brass tablet, the gift of the Moravian Missionary Society of Winston-Salem, N. C., to be erected in Africa in memory of Jacob Wainwright, the African servant of David Livingstone, who served the great missionary to the last.

The memorial records in simple words the story of "the faithful servant of David Livingstone" who passed on in 1888. The tablet, which weighs 95 pounds, is being taken back to Africa by Dr. Keevil, an English Moravian missionary, who said that it will be placed on a cement pillar or plinth at Urambo during the year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Jacob B. Gadlow, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gadlow, Utica, N. Y.
Miss Leah M. Gadlow, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Susie M. Gilman, Lincoln, Neb.
Miss Eva E. Bunker, Somerville, Mass.
Miss Mabel E. Bunker, Somerville, Mass.

ARIAS SENT TO WASHINGTON

PANAMA CITY, Pan., Feb. 19 (AP)—Dr. Harmodio Arias, yesterday was appointed as Panamanian Minister to the United States by President Alfaro Who formerly held the post. When the Arosemena régime was overthrown by revolution Jan. 2, Dr. Arias took charge of the Provisional Government until President Alfaro arrived from Washington.

State Recommended to Print Only Elementary Textbooks

Opinion in California Widely Divided as to Merits and Demerits of Classroom Works as Now Issued by Private Publishing Concerns

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 5

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—In California and Kansas textbooks for use in elementary schools are printed by the State; everywhere else in the United States they are bought from private publishers. Which is the better method?

This question was asked by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems during the course of its appraisal of elementary and high school education in this State. The answers were diverse, but they permitted of cataloguing, and led to the formulation of some specific conclusions and recommendations.

"Since 1885," the report of the commission will state, "California has printed textbooks for the first eight school grades at its own printing plant at Sacramento, the present practice being to print from electrotype plates leased from private book concerns for a period of four years.

"A bill providing that high school, junior college and supplementary textbooks also be printed by the State was, after modification, passed by the Legislature of 1929 and failed of becoming law only through a pocket veto. This proposal to extend state printing to other than elementary texts has given rise to much discussion and to some extended studies of the whole question of state printing of textbooks.

State Printing Defended

"Any such proposal naturally turns on the questions as to how well the State has succeeded in the publishing of elementary texts, and whether there are difficulties involved in the publishing of high school and supplementary texts, which are not met in the same degree in regard to elementary texts. On these points opinion is definitely divided.

Advantages claimed for the state printing of textbooks, the commission will contend, are:

That state publication of elementary texts has saved the State great sums of money.

That whatever defects may have existed in times past as to mechanical quality, promptness of delivery and adequate supply have long since been remedied.

That the school books printed by the state printing office are substantially equal in content, press work, paper, binding and all-round durability and utility to similar books printed by private publishers.

That deliveries of texts to the schools are prompt, and that such delays as have occurred have been due to the slowness of those who determine the adoptions of new texts and who make the contracts with publishers and not to the State Printing Plant.

Disadvantages Quoted

Alleged disadvantages of state printing of textbooks to be quoted by the report are:

That state printing of texts would not be found to save money for the State were an accounting made of all proper costs.

That the average life of a state printed text is almost a year less than that of a privately printed text, thus adding to its actual cost.

That books which the State can print are second-rate, because some of the best private publishers including those who supply the majority of the schools of the nation, will not lease to California the plates of their more recent and more desirable texts.

"It is further represented by opponents of state printing," according to the forthcoming report, "that state printing makes it necessary for school districts to purchase so-called 'supplementary' books to be used in place of the state printed texts, and that one-half of the schools of the State are using supplemental books as basic texts.

"That progress in textbook development cannot be made under a system of 'stifling state uniformity.'

"Opponents also claim that state printing tends to cripple education by limiting choice to a restricted list which does not include books adapted to experienced as well as inexperienced teachers; schools in session 170 days as well as schools in session 200 days, schools with many foreign children in attendance as well as those of American children only, and many other such individual teaching situations.

"These considerations have led the commission to recommend:

"That the State publish all elementary basic texts.

"That in keeping with the law there be published more than one basic text in each elementary subject, if more than one is used.

"That there be no extension of state publication beyond that of basic elementary texts.

"That in order to prevent indiscriminate and excessive purchase of supplementary texts in elementary school districts, the State Department of Education be legally empowered to exercise a directing, and, if need be, restraining control in the choice and purchase of supplementary texts."

California's compulsory part-time school law will be discussed in the next of these articles.

Education Defined as Development of Mutual 'Give and Take' Attitude

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

TO THE aid of those who ask themselves, "What is education today?" came Dr. William J. Cooper, Federal Commissioner of Education, with a brief definition.

Here it is:

"Human education is a process of individual growth and development, beginning with birth, requiring at the outset much effort on the part of others in discovering, nourishing, and directing inherent potentialities, but at every stage demandng increasing self-reliance and self-control.

"During this entire process, the individual learns to observe and analyze his natural environment, to modify it to his needs, and to adjust himself intelligently to non-alterable conditions, and

"To comprehend the social environment in which he finds himself, to understand how it came to be, what it is, and how it can be changed, and to appreciate the mutual 'give and take' character of human association to the end that he may not only demand his own rights and opportunities, but also will discharge to the full his economic and social obligations."

End of Spain's Absolute Rule Foreseen

* * *

King's Submission to Demand Termed Wise Move

* * *

Way Now Opened for Liberal Monarchy

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

sembly, which may discuss the constitution, is demanded. The Constitution of 1876 could not be suspended, parliamentary rights could not be withdrawn, royal promises could not be violated for a number of years, and then calmly restored, as though nothing had happened in the meantime. Spanish political feeling is that safeguards against future abuse of prerogatives must be taken. A more liberal Constitution which would reduce King Alfonso to a constitutional monarch of limited powers without veto, and give Spain a democratic régime, is the avowed object of practically all parties, from the Conservatives to the Socialists. When General Berenguer received no support for his offer of elections for an ordinary Cortes, he resigned and King Alfonso appeared to be isolated.

There was a general agreement to boycott the elections. That Republicans, Socialists and Syndicalists should refuse to vote was normal, since they are always inclined in Spain to be anti-electoral, believing that popular consultations in that country have been a mere parody of universal suffrage; but the Monarchists themselves also declined to vote.

The whole machinery, as it existed before 1923, has become rusted. The dictatorship, as Henri Beraud remarks, produced instability, depreciated the currency and discredited the Monarchy. Nothing could satisfy politicians and people but a partial or complete abdication of the King.

Three courses were open to King Alfonso. He could resist demands for reform, but in that case a violent uprising was probable. Indeed, on several occasions there have been unsuccessful but significant revolts in the army and universities. Or he could resign his crown. This solution, though it had much to commend it from a purely personal viewpoint, hardly could be accepted by a King who is courageous and possesses a sense of duty. He could not honorably step down, leaving his country in confusion.

A third course was partial abdication, that is to say submission to popular demand for a constituent assembly, which would have power to curtail his functions in a legal manner. It is this third course that he has wisely chosen. The question arises whether it is now too late. In politics it is highly important to act in time. Otherwise the demands increase and what would have satisfied yesterday, does not satisfy today—an elementary lesson of politics which is strangely neglected in all countries.

The fact that King Alfonso turned for aid to José Antonio Sanchez Guerra who had been imprisoned as a leader of the Valencia revolt in 1929, and whose acquittal dealt a fatal blow to the dictatorship, was proof that he clearly understood. It is true Señor Guerra failed to obtain the support he needed, for the Republicans and Constitutionalists are divided. But Admiral Aznar and King Alfonso cannot decently or safely go back on the decisive admission which was made when Señor Guerra was called to the palace.

The minimum which we may expect, therefore, whether under Admiral Aznar or another Government, is an early election, which will call the Constitution into question. There will probably be a Monarchist majority, but it will be against the existing form of Monarchy. Thus in any case the old régime appears doomed.

This is the minimum, but the maximum is not necessarily averted. If King Alfonso made concessions, it was because revolution was imminent. Nobody can foretell the result of a general strike and clashes with police, civil guards and the army. It is hoped the surrender of King Alfonso has saved the situation, though when once a revolutionary movement begins, it cannot be called off at will.

It is to be trusted that Spain will now have an opportunity of proceeding in an orderly manner to renovation of its Constitution and adoption of a liberal Monarchy.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

IT IS unfortunate that the report on mergers made by William C. Green, special counsel for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, did not receive the publicity which the original consolidation announcements received, for it emphasized the important objections to general scrambling of railroads, which advocates of such a step have glossed over.

As Mr. Green states, there is no evidence that mergers will result in economies great enough to warrant rate reductions, and such benefits as occur will aid the already-strong lines. He pointed out that labor stands to suffer most through a general merger of roads. Other notable points are the statement that Congress intended that existing competition—and not competition between the new systems—should be preserved; also, that "there is no definite evidence that consolidations will result in substantial economies; that there is a substantial opposition to consolidations which violate the Anti-Trust Acts; that a study of the past 10 years does not disclose a situation requiring in the public interest further encouragement of a comprehensive program for consolidation."

That economies may be realized through centralized purchasing, particularly of fuel and lumber, is also seriously questioned by dealers in railway supplies.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor have recently been placed on additional trains of the Southern Railway out of Washington. These include the Augusta Special, a fast overnight train to Augusta-Aiken, with which is combined the Asheville Special part of the way; the Memphis Special, to that point; and the Crescent Limited, on which this paper was formerly placed at New York. Other Southern Railway trains also receive this newspaper at Washington and other points, while the Seaboard Air Line's Southern States Special, a fast all-year train to Miami and St. Petersburg is similarly supplied from Washington.

Soliciting Stockholders

The Great Northern Railway has recently asked the cooperation of its stockholders in promoting travel over its lines. With its dividend checks, it enclosed a pamphlet describing briefly the features of Great Northern service; the points of interest on its lines and a condensed time-table of its two through trains—the Empire Builder and the Oriental Limited.

Railroad executives have been somewhat doubtful of the success attendant upon circularizing stockholders, both as respects patronizing a railroad themselves and in urging their friends to do so. One objection has been that many stockholders throw away what appears to be reports or advertising material and some do not even notice a dividend check lurking inside the envelope. Weighing the advantages against the disadvantages, there appear to be possibilities in seeking the cooperation of securityholders, for the obvious advantages of increasing the business of a company in which one is immediately interested appeals to many individuals.

Roller-Bearing Train

The Merchants Limited of the New Haven Railroad claims the distinction of being the first 100 per cent roller-bearing train ever operated, for it recently was pulled by an engine equipped with this type of bearing, the cars in the train having had this device for some time.

Leaving New Haven eastward, the train of 14 cars—12 roller-bearing parlor and club cars and two diners —was hauled by the Timken Roller Bearing Company's special experimental locomotive No 1111. Without perceptible effort or jerking, the engine accelerated readily and at Madison, Conn., a few miles east of New Haven, had the train rolling at 72 miles an hour.

Roller-bearings are becoming a generally-used feature in new equipment built for railroads, but to the Milwaukee Road goes the credit for the first test of these—in its Pioneer Limited between Chicago and the Twin Cities, although in that case the engine was not so equipped.

A "Courtesy" Idea

An employee of the New Haven Railroad, who sought to extend courtesies to revenue passengers of the road, found it embarrassing under certain circumstances to inform those to whom he gave his seat or aided in other ways that he was an employee. As a means of making this clear, and thus "registering" with those favored by his actions the fact that he was in that way "selling" them on the company's service, he devised a card to hand to them. It reads, "As an employee of the New Haven Railroad, it is a pleasure to do something to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of your journey."

Unfortunately, he prefers to remain anonymous. The railroad thought so well of his idea that it is having a stock of similar cards printed to give to any of its employees who may want to utilise them in this manner.

Of Interest to Travelers

A device by which lights in railway cars are automatically switched on when a train enters a tunnel, or when darkness reaches a certain pitch, is being tested by a British road. An electrical circuit operates the main lighting switch for the entire "carriage."

British railroads which inaugurated a plan of issuing books of vouchers to commercial firms covering 10,000 miles of rail travel 18 months ago, have found the plan fruitful. They may be used jointly by various members of the same company's staff. The scheme is now to be extended to make it applicable to civic and post-office authorities.

The New York Central Railroad has just established a large dining-car commissary in the Bronx section of New York. It can service 26 diners an hour, and also has facilities for cleaning the cars and their furnishings.

Consul Optimistic Over Mexican Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A note of optimism over trade relations between Mexico and the United States was contained in an address by Robert Frazer, United States Consul-General in Mexico, at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City.

Mr. Frazer showed that although both imports and exports of Mexico from and to the United States slumped during 1930, this slump was much smaller than that suffered between the United States and other countries during the same period.

He cited figures covering the first 11 months of 1930 and of 1929, showing that while United States exports to Mexico showed a 10.9 per cent decrease, United States exports to all countries decreased 26 per cent. United States imports from Mexico slumped 31 per cent, while her imports from all countries were 30 per cent lower.

United States exports to Mexico during the first 11 months of 1930 were $107,000,000, as compared with $120,000,000 in 1929, and Mexican exports to the United States during the same period totaled $75,000,000 while in 1929 they were $109,000,000.

The Consul-General cited as reasons for optimism in Mexico, improvements in agrarian and labor conditions, vast irrigation projects, increase in tourist trade, extensive highway development program, and impending prompt reaction following improvement in world conditions, in view of Mexico's great natural resources and potential wealth.

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Absolutely pure drinking water—NO sulphur.
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BULLS STILL IN CONTROL OF STOCK MARKET

Encounter Selling on Advances, However—Utilities Strong

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Bulls prodded the stock market further into new high ground for 1931 today, but progress was somewhat labored.

Trading was in huge volume for a time during the morning, and some of the more responsive issues were pushed up 3 to nearly 10 points.

As the market will be closed for Washington's birthday on Monday, however, many traders were inclined to trim down their holdings in preparation for the extended week-end, and pools were forced to take a large volume of offerings.

The market closed strong, featured by a late rally in the motors, and sustained strength in the utilities and chemicals.

American Can, Hudson Motors, Nash, Westinghouse, General Motors, Packard and Hupp rose 1 to 2 points, while International Telephone, Air Reduction, Byers and Underwood Elliott Fisher gained 3.

Allied Chemical and Auburn Auto soared 10.

U. S. Steel was sluggish all day. Sales approximated 3,700,000 shares.

As in all advancing markets, the past fortnight has witnessed an active resumption of activity by merger rumor mongers. The vigorous bidding up of Byers has been accompanied by brokerage gossip that it might be taken over by U. S. Steel, but the rumor was characterized as baseless by U. S. Steel officials today.

Business News Better

Strength of Radio brought out fresh discussion of the prospect of acquisition of Columbia Graphophone by Radio's British subsidiary, His Master's voice Gramophone. Such a combination has been considered at various times for years, and while official comment is now lacking, Wall Street believes negotiations have been resumed.

The week-end business reviews were somewhat more cheerful than they have been of late. The Annalist regarded as significant the clearly marked upturn in the volume of building contracts let, as reported for the first 11 business days of the month. After a rather disappointing January, building has shown a better than normal increase in the early days of February.

The sustained improvement in the cotton industry, which led the recovery after the 1921 depression, was also indicated as a possible straw in the wind.

Most encouraging of all, perhaps, is the sudden upswing in motor production. Ford has now placed its Michigan assembling plant on a five-day week, after working on half time since the turn of the year.

The gain of $23,000,000 in weekly brokers' loans, the second successive moderate upturn, was encouraging to bulls as indicating increasing public response to their demonstrations.

The recent gains in loans have been too moderate to suggest any important weakening of the market structure. In fact, the technical position has probably been improved by the building up of a new short interest at recent high levels.

Call money was again available at 1 per cent in the outside market.

Bond Trading Hesitant

After moving quietly forward in expanding activity in the previous session, bond trading suffered a relapse today, and the dullness was evident in the hesitancy displayed by investment obligations.

Some of the railroad obligations that have been favored recently by investors maintained their advance, but the market as a whole was more steady than firm. The bullish tone of shares encouraged a little buying of stock-privilege bonds but it was not aggressive and advances were limited.

The United States Government list totally ignored the action by the Senate after the market closed yesterday in sending the soldiers' bonus bill to the President with its overwhelming approval. Trading in these obligations was only nominal and the narrow changes that occurred were unimportant.

Most of the changes in the foreign list were onthe up side. Brazil 6½s, Bulgaria 7½s, Uruguay 6s and Cologne 6½s showed marked improvement. Australian bonds resumed their decline. Australian Governments, Brisbane City bonds, and several other issues were under pressure.

The announcement that New York City will offer the largest single piece of financing in its history next month, planning to sell $100,000,000 bonds on March 4, caused no surprise in investment banking circles. There was considerable speculation, however, on the marketing of the huge issue, with the prospect held not unlikely that the two powerful New York banking syndicates that usually bid for New York bonds will submit a joint offer.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
March	.79⅛	.79¼	.79⅛	.79⅛	unch
May	.82⅛	.82⅜	.82¼	.82⅜	+ ⅜
July	.69¾	.70⅞	.69⅛	.69¼	— ⅛
Corn					
March	.63⅜	.64⅛	.62⅛	.62⅛	+1
May	.66⅛	.66⅜	.64¾	.64⅞	+ ⅜
Oats					
March	.33⅛	.33⅜	.32⅞	.32⅞	
May	.33⅞	.34	.33½	.33⅞	
Lard					
March	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.07	
May	8.25	8.25	8.22	8.25	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.66⅜	.65⅛	.65⅞
July	.68⅛	.66⅞	.66⅞
October	.70¾	.68¾	.68¾

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.74	.73¾	.73¾
July	.64	.62½	.62½

COTTON REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Reactionary sentiment became more pronounced in cotton today. It was encouraged by relatively easy cables as well as the extent of recent advances and reports of a less active demand from the trade. The latter was sufficient to cause occasional bulges but demand was quite readily supplied by realizing and southern selling. May contracts eased off to 11.25, with the mid-afternoon market showing net losses of about 10 to 15 points.

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau today to have been operated during January at 80.8 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 76.1 per cent in December and 100.3 per cent in January last year.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Last Feb. 19
12½	9	..	Abitibi	500	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
47	39	6	Abitibi pf	300	40	40	40	39¾
23	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	4700	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22
90	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	420	90	90	90	88
23⅛	21⅛	1.40	Addressograph	400	23	22¾	23	..
5½	2⅝	..	Adv-Rumely	300	4⅝	4⅛	4½	4⅛
20⅛	11½	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	19½	19	19½	19
⅝	⅜	..	Ahumada	1600	⅝	½	⅝	½
104⅛	92⅞	3¶	Air Reduc	13400	104⅛	101	103	100¾
10⅞	7⅝	.60	Airway El	2900	10⅛	9¼	10	9⅞
9⅞	7	.40	Alaska Jun	200	9¼	8⅞	9	9⅛
8⅛	6½	..	Albany PWP	400	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	..
46	40	1.80¶	Allegh Stl	400	46¼	46	46½	45¾
12⅝	7⅞	..	Alleghany	1300	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
179½	153½	6¶	Allied Chem	26900	178	168⅞	177	167½
39⅜	32⅝	3	Allis-Chal	14000	39½	38⅛	39⅛	37⅛
18⅝	15	2	AL Port Cem	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
21	17½	2	Amerada	400	19⅛	19	19⅛	19⅛
62¾	54⅞	4¶	Am Bk Note	400	60⅛	58¾	60⅛	58
65	62	3	Am Bk Note pf	80	65	65	65	..
29⅜	20	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	1200	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	29¾
37	32	2.40	Am Brake	400	37	36⅞	37	36⅞
12¼	8⅛	..	Am Br Bov	8400	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛
63	45⅞	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	63	57⅞	63	..
125¼	106⅛	4¶	Am Can	32100	125⅛	123⅞	125⅛	123¼
36⅛	27	6	Am Car & F	400	36⅛	35⅞	35	34⅞
38	29⅞	3	Am Chain	1200	35	33⅞	35	33⅞
45¾	38⅞	2¶	Am Chicle	1400	45¾	44⅛	45¾	45
19⅛	14⅛	2.40	Am Colortype	200	19	16	19	16
14⅛	9	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	1300	12¾	12⅜	12⅛	12⅞
13⅞	8	1	Am En Til	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
29½	19	..	Am European	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28½
42⅞	26¾	..	Am & FPw	67600	42⅞	41¼	42⅛	40¾
86	74	6	Am & F P 6	400	86	85⅛	86	85
97¾	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½
74¾	67⅛	..	Am & FP 2pf	600	73⅞	73	73⅞	..
10⅞	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
31⅞	23¾	3¶	Am Ice	400	31	29¾	31	30
23	18½	2‡	Am Int Corp	7300	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1½	⅝	..	Am La Fr	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
12	7	..	Am La Fr pf	20	9½	9	9½	..
27¼	20⅜	2	Am Loco	500	27¼	26½	26⅞	26½
81	72⅛	7	Am Loco pf	100	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	..
5⅛	3½	..	Am Mach&Met	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
22	16⅞	3	Am Metals	400	22	21¾	22	21⅞
39⅞	22½	7	Am Nat G pf	50	28⅞	27	28⅞	28⅞
56¾	45	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	12100	56⅞	54¾	55⅞	54¼
98⅞	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	400	99	98	99	98
81	80	5	AmP&L pf st	200	80⅜	80	80	80½
19½	14½	1	Am Radiat	7000	19¼	18⅞	19	18⅞
10⅞	7	..	Am Repub	300	10½	9¼	10½	..
37⅞	26⅛	2‡	Am Roll Mill	18800	37⅜	36⅛	36⅞	36½
65⅞	57	5	Am Saf Raz	1900	64⅛	63	64⅛	62
1	¾	..	Am Ship	500	1	1	1	..
53¼	40½	4	Am Smelt	4600	53⅛	52	53⅞	52½
4½	2½	..	Am Solvents	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
31⅛	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	32⅛	29¾	30	29½
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	30	113	112½	113	..
9½	6⅞	..	Am Solvpf	400	9½	9	9	..
44	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	44	44	44	..
54¼	42⅞	5	Am Sugar	1900	54¼	52¾	53⅞	52½
23½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	50	22⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20
197¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	14800	197⅞	195	197⅞	194½
71¾	53¾	1¶	Am Wat W	4400	71⅛	69⅞	70⅛	69¾
105	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅞
70½	54¼	..	Am W W ct	1700	70¼	69¼	70¼	70¼
11⅛	6⅞	..	Am Wool	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅞
35⅜	21	..	Am Wool pf	1200	34	32¾	33½	32½
18	14	..	Am Writ pf	100	18	18	18	..
6⅞	4½	..	Am Zinc	5900	6⅞	5⅞	6¾	5⅝
38	26	..	Am Zinc pf	200	38	35¼	38	..
26⅛	22	1	Anac Wire	400	24	24	24	..
40	29¾	2½	Anaconda	12400	39⅞	38⅞	39⅝	39⅞
34⅝	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	900	34⅜	33¾	34	34
18¼	13⅞	1	Andes Cop	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¼
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	62	62	62	62
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	13400	3¾	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	1300	2½	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
47	30	..	Arm Ill pf	900	38¾	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5⅜	3⅞	..	Arnold Cons	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
7¾	5	..	Art Loom	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
28⅞	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	900	27⅛	26¼	27	26⅛
28	22	2½	Asso Dry G	4200	28	26¾	27	26½
202⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	2500	200½	199¼	200¼	200¼
106⅞	102½	5	Atchison pf	300	106⅞	106½	106⅞	106
23½	18	1¶*	Atl Refin	4300	22¾	21⅞	22¾	21¾
54	45½	4¶	Atlas Pwd	1400	52½	51	51½	51
99⅞	99⅞	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
13½	8⅞	18	Atlas Stores	100	11½	11½	11½	11
205	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	14000	201	187	199	190¾
2⅞	1	..	Auto Sales	600	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
4½	2¾	2	Auto Sales pf	30	4½	4½	4½	..
4¾	3	..	Aviation	9500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
			—B—					
25¾	20¾	1½	Baldwin	2700	25⅜	24⅞	25	24⅜
97	88½	7	Baldwin pf	50	97	97	97	95
84⅞	68⅛	4	Balt & O	4200	84⅞	84	84	84⅛
64	56½	3½	Bangor & A	500	63⅞	63	63½	..
10	7	2	Barker Bros	90	7⅛	7	7	..
14⅞	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	400	13¾	13	13⅛	12¾
79⅜	65	4	Beatrice	4200	79⅜	76	78⅞	75⅞
4	2⅛	..	Belding H	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
80¾	78	5.52	Belg NR ppf	500	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	..
24¾	16⅞	1	Bendix	34300	24¾	23⅛	24⅛	23
41¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	300	41	40⅜	40¾	40⅜
64¼	45⅞	6	Beth Steel	46000	64¼	63⅛	64⅛	63
123	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	121¾	121⅛	121⅛	121¾
27¾	24	1½	Blaw Knox	2400	27⅜	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞
20	16½	..	Bloom'dale	150	17	17	17	17
34	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	34	33½	34	32½
63	60	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	63	63	63	63
3	1⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	3	2⅜	3	..
15	7	..	Booth F 1pf	100	12	12	12	..
74⅞	67½	3¶	Borden	9500	74⅞	73¼	74½	72⅞
30⅛	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	13000	29¾	28½	28⅞	29¼
66	59	..	Boston & Me	100	66	65	66	..
21½	16½	1½¶	Briggs	37000	21⅜	20¾	21	21
24	16⅞	2	Briggs & Str	400	24	22¾	24	..
3⅞	2	..	Brockway	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
25	15¾	..	Brockway pf	30	21	20⅞	21	20½
64⅞	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	1000	64¼	63	63	64
94¼	85⅜	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	92½	92⅜	92⅜	..
120	103	5	Bklyn Un G	1400	118⅞	117½	118¼	118¼
9½	5½	..	Bruns Term	600	9	8¾	8¾	8½
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	1500	20⅛	19¼	19½	20⅛
34⅞	25	2½*	Bucy cv pf	200	33½	33½	33½	34
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
12⅛	9	1	Budd Wheel	1200	12⅛	11½	12	11½
21⅛	11¾	..	Bullard	2000	20¾	20	20½	20½
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	1000	14½	14¼	14½	15
51	25⅜	1½	Burns Br A	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	25¾
10	5	..	Burns Br B	100	6	6	6	..
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	3500	30⅞	29¾	30¼	30⅝
30½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	100	30	30	30	30½
1¾	1	2	Butte & Sup	300	1¾	1¼	1¾	1⅛
16	12¾	..	Butterick	100	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
69¾	37⅜	..	Byers	6000	69⅞	66	68¼	64⅞
			—C—					
53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	300	49½	49½	49½	49½
15½	11¾	1	Campbell	1300	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
40¼	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	400	40	40	40	..
10½	8	..	Calu & Hecla	1000	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
36	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1700	36⅛	35	36¼	35
45	38⅛	2½	Can Pac	600	44⅞	44½	44⅞	45
20¾	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19½	19½	19½	20⅞
36	30	..	Capital A pf	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	33
100	98	5	Caro C&O st	10	100	100	100	..
130¼	81⅞	6	Case Thresh	9000	126⅞	123¾	123⅞	123¾
114½	111	7	Case Th pf	100	113	113	113	..
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	4000	52	50½	50½	50⅞
7⅞	4½	..	Celotex ct	700	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	..
5	2½	..	Century Rib	500	5	4½	5	4
28⅞	22½	2	Cerro de P	2500	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
23¼	17¾	1.80	*Checker Cab	1800	22½	21⅞	22½	21⅞
50⅞	40	3	Ches Corp	4000	50	49⅜	49½	49
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	44⅞	44⅛	44½	44½
25	18¾	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24⅞
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	1800	7½	7¼	7½	7½
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1700	13¼	13	13	12⅞
44¾	33	4	Chi & NW	500	44	43½	43½	43½
13	9½	..	Chi Pneu	1500	13	11⅞	13	11½
30¼	23⅜	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	200	60½	60½	60½	60⅜
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	100	87	87	87	86
100¾	9¼	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100	100	100	99½
33¾	25½	2.40	*Childs	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¾
21⅞	15⅞	1	Chrysler	9500	22⅛	21	22	21
81⅞	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	210	81⅞	81	81	80½
4⅞	2¾	..	City Stores	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
25	20	3½	City Stor A	40	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
110	95	7	Cluett P pf	10	110	110	110	..
166⅞	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	1800	166	163	164	163
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	1300	49	48¼	49	48
15	9	..	Collins&A	800	12⅜	11½	12⅜	12¼
22¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	1400	31⅞	30	30⅞	32
42⅜	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	12000	41	39¾	40¼	39¼
107	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	107	107	107	107
110	73½	6	Col Carbon	4500	107	104½	106½	105½
12⅛	7¾	¾	Col Graph	6500	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	11¼
21¼	18⅛	2	Com Cred	700	21	20½	20½	20⅝
85	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	40	85	83	83	84
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85¼
31	25	2	Com Inv Tr	200	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛
102½	102	6½	Com I 6½%	200	102	102	102	..
20½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	5000	20½	19⅞	20¼	19¾
10⅜	8	.60	Commwlth So	8000	10	9⅞	10	10
99⅜	91½	6	Com So 6 pf	400	98⅜	98	98	98⅜
11⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	1400	11¼	11	11	10⅞
15	9⅝	2	Con Film	200	14½	14	14⅜	14
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	17½	17½	17½	18¾
97½	82⅛	4	Con Gas	10000	97⅛	96½	97	96¼
40⅞	34¼	6	Con Ry C pf	100	40	40	40	40⅛
⅞	¼	..	Con Textile	200	¾	⅝	¾	..
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
29⅜	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	800	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞
3⅜	2¼	..	Mont Bak B	400	3	2⅞	3	3
58⅜	47	2½	Cont Can	3000	58⅜	58	58⅜	57⅞
14	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	1700	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12½
50⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
4⅛	2⅜	..	Cont Motors	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
12	9¾	..	Cont Oil	1800	11¼	10½	11¼	10½
11⅛	8½	1	Cont Shares	2000	10½	10	10⅜	10
86⅞	76½	3¶	Corn Prod	3500	86⅛	85⅞	86	86⅜
149⅞	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	180	147¼	147¼	147¼	..
14⅞	8¼	..	Coty	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
31	27	2¶	Cream of Wh	400	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29⅞
37	31	..	Crown Cork	600	37	36	36⅛	37
68	68	7	Crown W 1pf	10	67½	67½	67½	..
34½	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	34⅜	34¼	31½	..
63	55⅜	5¶	Crucible	100	61	61	61	..
5⅞	4	..	Cuba Co	100	5	5	5	5
4	35	6	Cuba Ry pf	30	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
5⅛	3	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	4
45	41	4	Cudahy	400	45½	45	45½	44⅞
100	89⅞	6	*Curtis Pub	400	91½	91	91	91½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	1400	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
7½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜
106	100	7	Cushman 7%	100	105¼	105	105	..
98	85	8	Cushman 8%	20	100	100	100	..
41	30¼	3½‡	Cutler	1100	35	32¾	35	31½
			—D—					
21¾	13½	..	Davison	900	21¾	19½	21¼	18¼
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
19⅛	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	400	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞
22⅜	14⅞	..	Diamond M	800	21¼	20⅜	21	21
25⅜	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½
11⅛	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
19¾	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	300	19⅜	19	19½	19
98⅛	83¼	4¶	Dupont	7500	98⅛	95⅛	98⅛	91⅞
121¼	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	121½	121½	121½	..
			—E—					
11¾	7½	1½¶	Eastern RM	400	11¾	11	11¾	11
173⅞	143⅜	5	East Kodak	4000	173¼	170⅞	172	171½
130⅞	128⅜	6	East Kod pf	10	131¼	131¼	131¼	130⅞
19⅛	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	2000	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	18½
64⅞	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	6500	64⅞	62¼	64¾	61⅞
3⅞	2½	..	Elec Boat	600	3¼	3	3⅛	..
107	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	..
99⅞	88	6	El Pr &St 6 pf	400	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	93½
60⅞	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	60⅞	59⅜	[illegible]	59
113	109	7	End John pf	100	109	109	109	..
45	38	2.40	Eng P S	200	44⅜	42	42	43⅜
87	81	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	86	86	86	86
33⅞	30⅞	2½	Equit Bldg	800	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞
37	28	..	Erie	300	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½
11	9	4*	Eureka Vac	400	11⅞	11	11	..
			—F—					
26¼	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	300	26¼	25	26¼	25¾
107⅞	104	7	Fairb M pf	10	104	104	104	..
6	3⅝	..	Fashion Pk	200	6	6	6	6
20	15⅞	7	Fash Park pf	100	18	18	18	..
94	94	7	Fed M&S pf	100	94	94	94	..
14	10	1	Fed Screw W	600	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	900	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
55¾	46½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	55	54⅞	55	55
93	83¼	6½	Filene pf	70	90	90	90	..
18⅛	17	..	Firestone	200	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅝
63	56⅞	6	Firestone pf	300	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59⅞
53¼	41	2½	First Nat St	3500	53⅛	50⅞	53	50
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	¾	⅝	¾	¾
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
3	2	..	Fisk 1pf cv	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17¼	12	..	Follansbee B	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16
64⅜	41⅛	2	Foster & Wh	22200	64⅛	61⅛	64	62¼
31⅞	22¼	..	Fourth Nat In	1200	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	30¼
12⅛	4⅞	..	Foundation	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
38⅞	23⅞	4	Fox A	18100	37⅞	36⅞	37	37
42	38⅛	4	Freeport Tx	15400	42	40⅛	41¼	40¼
			—G—					
6¼	3½	..	Gabriel A	1300	6⅛	5⅛	5⅞	6
58⅞	50½	5	Gamewell	20	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57½
2	⅞	..	Gardner M	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6⅞	4⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	500	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6¼
70⅞	57⅞	4¶	Gen Am Tk	3500	69⅞	69	69⅞	68⅞
45⅛	34⅛	3	Gen Asphalt	2700	45⅛	43⅛	44⅛	44½
9⅛	6⅛	..	Gen Bronze	800	9	8⅞	9	9
9⅛	7	..	Gen Cable	300	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	8
20	15⅛	..	Gen Cable A	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
51¼	41⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	49400	51⅞	50¼	51	49¾
12⅛	11⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
55	47⅛	3	Gen Foods	6800	54⅞	54	54⅛	54¼
70	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
8¼	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	13700	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7⅞
90	73	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	85	85	85	..
91	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	30	91	91	91	91
48¾	44	3	Gen Mills	400	46¾	46½	46½	46¾
98⅛	98	6	Gen Mills pf	700	98⅛	97½	98⅛	..
44⅛	35¼	3¶	Gen Motors	35000	43⅞	43	43⅜	42½
19¾	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1400	19½	18¼	19¼	19¼
9½	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad	300	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
15⅛	6¼	..	Gen Theater	2100	15⅜	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞
80⅛	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	80¼	76	80¼	76
6⅞	5¼	..	Gen Realty	1600	6	5⅞	6	6
55	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	500	53	51½	53	51½
76	67	..	Gen Pr Ink pf	40	73	73	73	..
34	21⅛	1	Gillette	9200	32⅞	32	32	31¾
64⅛	62¾	5	Gillette pf	500	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅜
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	3600	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
47⅛	38	7	Gimbel pf	100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..
16⅛	8⅞	..	Glidden	6800	16⅛	15⅛	15½	16
78	64¾	7	Glidden ppf	10	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	72⅛
9¼	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	8⅞
39⅛	31⅛	2½	Gold Dust	16100	39⅛	38⅛	39	38⅞
18⅛	15⅛	..	Goodrich	900	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞
48⅞	38⅞	5	Goodyear	2200	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞	46⅞
10½	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	1300	10⅛	9⅛	10½	9
55	52	7	Gotham pf xw	10	55	55	55	53½
5¼	3⅞	..	Graham-P	2800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20⅛	15⅛	2	Granby	3600	20⅜	19½	19⅞	20
24⅞	19⅛	1¶	Grand Silver	300	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
16⅞	10⅞	..	Grand Union	700	16⅛	15⅞	16	15½
41⅞	35	3	Grand Un pf	200	40⅛	40⅛	40½	..
26	20	3	Granite City	300	26⅞	25½	26⅞	26
69⅞	58⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	200	68⅛	67⅞	68	68
21½	19⅛	2¶	Grt Nor Ore	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
11⅛	7⅞	2.80	Grt W Sug	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
4⅞	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	2500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
31¼	18⅞	..	Gulf Steel	100	29¼	29¼	29½	30
			—H—					
8¾	6⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	1900	8⅛	8	8¼	8
17	16	2	Hall Print	600	16	16	16	16
94	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	30	94	94	94	94
44¼	39	2*¶	Harbison	200	42⅞	42½	42⅞	42½
10⅞	9	3	Hartman A	300	10⅛	10	10	10
7⅞	3⅞	..	Hartman B	5300	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
4⅞	3½	..	Hayes Body	300	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
16¼	14¼	1.20	Hercules Mot	300	16¼	15	16¼	..
94⅞	87	5	Hershey Ch	200	94½	93⅞	94½	94½
99	93	4¶	Hershey pf	500	97⅛	97	97½	97
8	5½	..	Hoe & Co	100	7	7	7	..
7¼	4½	..	Houdaille B	3100	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
58⅞	35¼	10¶	Houston Oil	3300	58⅞	54⅞	57⅞	54½
12¼	8¼	..	Houston Oil n	3800	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11½
62⅛	59	4	Household F pf	200	61⅛	61	61	..
27⅞	21	4¶	Howe Sound	900	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
26	18⅝	3	Hudson Mot	4500	23⅜	21¼	23	21¼
			—I—					
88¾	69⅞	7	Ill Central	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
114	111¼	6	Ill Cen pf	200	108	108	108	..
82⅞	45	4	Ind Rayon	3500	82⅞	79	81⅛	81¼
182	164	4	Ingersoll R	400	170½	170	170	170
4⅛	3¾	..	Indian Refin	400	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
70	59⅞	4	Inland Steel	200	70	69½	70	69
10⅞	7⅞	..	Inspiration	1200	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	10½
9	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
9	6¾	.60	Insuran S Md ctf	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9
31⅞	24½	..	Interboro RT	300	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30¾
3⅞	2	..	Intercon Rub	400	3	3	3	..
30¼	26¾	..	Int RT cd	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
4½	3⅛	..	Int Agri	900	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
49½	46½	..	Int Agri pf	200	48½	48½	48½	47½
175	145⅛	6¶	Int Business	300	175	173¼	175	172
12⅛	9⅞	.50	Int Carrier	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
62½	50⅞	4	Int Cement	1200	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	59⅞
4	1⅞	..	Int Combus	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
39¾	24	..	Int Comb pf	400	38⅛	36	38⅛	38⅛
58⅛	48	2½	Int Harv	3300	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	57
29⅞	21⅞	2b	Int Hyd El	3300	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	28⅞
68⅞	55	4	Int Match pf	1300	66¼	65⅞	66¼	66½
16⅞	15⅞	2	Int M Mar	100	16	16	16	..
120	114	7	Int Nickel pf	100	120	120	120	..
19⅛	13⅞	.60	Int Nickel	32200	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞
9⅛	6⅞	..	Int P&P A	500	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
6	5	..	Int P&P B	200	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
4⅛	2⅜	..	Int P&P C	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	26⅞	7	Int P&P pf	400	36	36	36	..
65	54	6	Int Print I pf	10	54	54	54	54
42	37½	3	Int Salt	1300	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	39⅞
90	73⅛	7	Int Silver pf	10	80	80	80	..
35⅞	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	99900	35⅞	33⅞	35⅜	33
15	12¾	1	Interlake	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
21⅜	18	2	Inter Dep St	10	21⅛	20¾	21	21
18	16	2	Intertype	100	18	18	18	..
9	5	..	Inv Equ	200	8½	8¼	8½	8½
			—J—					
57½	39¼	3¶	Jewel Tea	300	55⅛	55½	55½	54¾
74⅞	52½	3	Johns Man	5900	74⅜	72½	73½	72
124¼	118	7	Johns Man pf	20	125	125	125	..
1½	½	..	Jordan Mot	3800	1½	¾	1½	⅞
			—K—					
64	53	4	Kan C So pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
22⅜	16⅛	2.50	Kayser	9700	22⅛	21⅜	22	22
2	1⅜	..	Kelly Spring	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅜	9½	..	Kelly Spr 6%	60	14	13¼	14	..
28¼	21⅜	2	Kelsey Wh	300	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
13¼	8¾	..	Kelvinator	18400	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞
38⅜	20	6¶	Kendall pf	20	38⅞	38	38⅞	38⅜
29¾	22½	2	Kennecott	16200	29⅜	29	29⅜	29⅜
1½	⅞	..	Kolster Rad	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
27⅞	25	1.60	Kresge	1400	27½	26¾	26¾	27
53½	45	1¶	Kress Co	200	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	..
24⅜	20⅞	1.34	Kreuger Toll	5800	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛
28⅞	18	1‡	Kroger	3600	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27
			—L—					
4	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
18¼	13⅜	1	Leh P Cem	100	18	18	18	18
8⅜	6¼	..	Leh V Coal	200	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞
61	53	3½¶	Leh Val RR	300	55	55	55	..
66	54	3	Lehman	1100	66	65⅞	66	64⅞
15¼	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	300	14½	14	14	..
33⅜	23⅛	..	Lima Loco	400	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30
33	28¼	2.40	Link Belt	100	32	32	32	..
54¾	41⅜	4	Liquid Car	5100	54⅜	51⅛	53⅞	51
63⅛	45¼	3¶	Loews Inc	28100	63⅜	61⅛	63	63
98	83	6½	Loews pf xw	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98
5	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1600	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛
54⅜	43¾	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	1600	54⅜	53	54⅜	52
33½	27	1¾	Lou G&E A	1900	33½	32⅞	32⅞	32
111	90⅞	7	Louis & N	200	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106
4½	3¾	..	Lou Oil Ref	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
18⅜	11	..	Ludlum Stl	2300	18⅞	17⅞	18	18¼
52¼	35	..	Lud St cv pf	100	45	45	45	40¼
			—M—					
51¾	30	2*	McCrory Str	140	49¼	49	49¼	49⅝
51⅜	35	2*	McCrory B	10	49½	49¼	49½	..
24⅛	20¾	1	McIntyre	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
84⅞	71½	4¶	McKeesport	5100	84⅞	81⅞	83⅞	80½
9½	7	..	McLellan	400	9	8⅞	9	7⅞
42⅞	35¾	4	Mack Trucks	3300	42⅞	41¼	42⅛	41⅛
100⅞	83	2¶	Macy	1300	98	97½	98	96¾
5⅞	5	..	Madison Sq	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
26¼	20¼	3	Magma Cop	700	26	25½	25½	26
4	½	..	Manati Sug	10	3	3	3	3
12⅞	2	..	Manati pf	40	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	..
37⅜	32⅞	.80	Man Elv mg	400	36⅞	35⅞	36	36⅛
11	7¼	1	Man Shirt	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
23½*	19⅜	1.20	Marine Mid	1400	23¼	22¾	23	22½
3¼	⅞	..	Mkt St Ry	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
6⅞	3	..	Mkt St Ry 2pf	30	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
31½	23	2¶	Marlin Rock	900	31½	30	31½	29¾
8¼	5¼	..	Marmon	1300	8¼	6½	8⅛	..
32⅞	23⅞	2½	Marshall F	1900	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	31⅛
31½	23⅛	2	Math Alkali	11200	28⅞	27¼	28¼	26⅞
123	120	7	Math Alk pf	100	120	119	119	..
35⅞	28⅞	2‡	May Dept S	1200	35	34	34	34½
8⅞	5⅞	..	Maytag	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
26⅛	25⅛	1.89	Metro-Gold pf	100	26	26	26	..
18½	10⅞	..	Mex Seabd	10600	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17
10⅞	7⅞	..	Miami Cop	600	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
16⅞	13⅞	2	Mid Cont	1300	15¾	14⅞	15⅛	15
30⅞	21	3	Midland St	3600	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	29⅞
92	84	8	Midland pf	500	92	83	91¾	87
7⅛	4½	..	Min Moline	1200	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
28¾	20	3	Mo K&T	800	24¼	23¾	23⅞	24⅛
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	700	83	82⅛	82⅛	82¼
107	86⅛	5	Mo Pacpf	400	106	105	105	105
18⅛	10⅞	..	Mohawk	600	16½	16¼	16¼	..
25	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	800	25	23⅞	25	24
25¼	15⅜	..	Mont Ward	16600	24½	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
⅝	½	..	Mother Lode	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3¼	2⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	600	3	2⅞	3	3
43	30	2	Motor Prod	100	42¼	41½	42	..
19⅞	14⅞	3	*Motor Wheel	1600	18⅞	18¼	18¼	19
15⅛	8⅞	..	Mullins Body	1700	15¼	14⅛	15	14⅞
60	36	7	Mullins pf	40	59⅞	59	59	60
31¼	27⅜	3¶	Munsing	200	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	30⅛
16⅞	11⅜	..	Murray Body	3400	16½	15¾	16¼	16¼
42⅞	40	2	Myers Bros	500	40⅜	40	40⅜	..
			—N—					
37⅞	27¼	4	Nash Mot	13200	37⅜	34½	37⅜	34½
10¼	7⅛	1½	Nat Acme	1100	9¼	9	9⅛	8⅞
12	8	..	Nat Air Tr	100	12	12	12	..
8	3¾	..	Nat Bellas H	500	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7⅛
28½	17	7	Nat Bel H pf	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
83¼	76	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	7600	83¼	81⅜	82⅞	82
33	20	3¶	Nat Cash R	2400	36⅞	35⅞	36	36⅞
47½	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	20800	47⅛	46⅛	47¼	46
7	4⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	200	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	7
34¼	19¾	2	Nat Distil	11500	34¼	29½	32	28
27⅞	21	..	Nat Esam	1400	27⅞	26¼	26½	..
132	118½	5¶	Nat Lead	400	126	125¼	126	125¼
120	116⅞	6	Nat Lead pf B	50	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	..
41⅞	31⅞	1	Nat Pw & Lt	26500	41⅞	40⅛	40⅞	40½
1⅞	⅝	..	Nat Radiat	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
58	43	2	Nat Steel	8900	58	57	57¼	57
68	50	5	Nat Supply	100	64	64	64	..
110	107⅞	7	Nat Supply pf	10	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
57	41⅞	5	Nat Surety	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	57
21	15½	1	Nat Tea	200	20¾	20⅞	20⅞	20½
13⅞	10¼	1	Nev Cons	5500	13⅞	12⅛	13¼	13⅞
115	100	7	New OTM	20	115	115	115	..
24	14¼	..	Newton Steel	3000	24	22½	22½	22
25	21	2.40	NY Air Br	200	23	23	23	22¾
129⅛	113	8	NC Central	1900	128⅞	127⅞	128⅛	127⅞
222	165	5	NC & Harlem	430	222	211	215	210¼
12⅛	10	1.20	NC Invest	800	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
91⅞	75	6	NY NH&H	400	90⅞	90	90⅛	90⅛
119½	110	7	NY NH&H pf	400	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
8	5⅛	..	NY Ont&W	100	7	7	7	..
115	111	7	NY Stm 7%	10	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
103	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102½
215	200	10¶	Norf & West	100	213⅞	213⅞	213⅞	213⅞
84⅞	62	10a	No Am	5000	84⅛	83⅛	84¼	83⅞
8⅜	4⅜	..	No Am Aviat	5900	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞
60⅞	47¼	5	No Pac	1900	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛	58¼
			—O—					
19½	15⅞	1	Ohio Oil	3800	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16½
5⅞	3⅞	..	Oliver Farm	3200	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4⅜
6⅜	3⅞	..	Omnibus	600	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
24⅞	22	3	Oppenheim	100	25	25	25	..
55⅛	53⅜	2½	Otis Elev	1600	55	54	54⅞	54⅞
127¼	124⅞	6	Otis Elev pf	10	123⅛	126⅛	126⅛	..
15⅛	10	..	Otis Steel	2500	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
			—P—					
2⅛	2	..	Pac Gas rts	2500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	45¼	2	Pac Gas	1300	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	47½
62⅛	50⅞	3	Pac Lighting	4300	62⅛	59⅞	62	59⅞
123⅛	116⅛	7	Pac Tel&T	120	128⅜	127⅞	128	127⅞
11⅞	8⅞	.60	Packard M	4800	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	10½
4⅛	3⅞	..	Panhandle	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	38⅞	..	Paramount	18700	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1⅞	1⅛	..	Park Utah	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
4⅞	3	..	Parmalee Tr	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
2⅛	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch	2200	2⅛	1⅞	2¼	1⅞
5	3	..	Pathe Ex A	3100	5	3⅞	4⅞	3¾
14½	10⅞	..	Patino M	1600	14½	12⅞	14⅞	12½
46½	37⅛	1	Penick & F	400	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	46
5⅛	3⅛	..	Penn Dix C	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
39⅞	28⅛	..	J C Penney	1600	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
64	55⅞	4	Penn RR	3100	62⅞	62⅛	62⅜	62⅞
250	200½	8	Peoples Gas	100	247	245¼	247	..
10⅞	6⅞	..	Petroleum	1200	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
24	19⅛	2	Phelps Dodge	400	24	23½	23½	23⅞
11⅛	7⅞	..	Phila Read	2100	11⅛	10½	10⅞	11¼
16⅞	12⅛	2¶	Phillips Pet	7600	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞
27¼	19	2	Pierce Ar	400	25	23	25	..
1	⅝	..	Pierce Oil	400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
3⅛	1⅞	10	Pierce Pet	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14⅞	13	..	Pitts United	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½
13⅞	8⅞	..	Poore & Co B	400	11	11	11	10¾
36½	25	7	Post Tel pf	1200	36⅛	35½	36⅛	35⅞
18⅛	12⅞	2¶	Prairie O&G	1600	17	15⅞	17	15⅞
24	17⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	700	24	23⅛	24	23⅞
7⅛	4	..	Press Steel	1600	6⅞	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
47⅞	38⅛	7	Press St pf	200	44⅞	43⅛	43⅞	45
70⅞	63	2.40	Proctor & G	2400	70⅛	69¾	69⅞	69⅞
88⅞	72	3.40	Pub Serv	7100	86⅞	85⅛	85⅛	85¼
98⅛	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97½
115⅞	109¾	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	..
58	49⅜	4	Pullman	100	54⅞	53	53½	52⅞
2	¾	..	Punta Sug	250	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	..
1½	⅝	..	Punta Sug ctfs	400	1⅜	⅞	⅞	..
11⅞	8⅞	..	Pure Oil	300	10½	10	10½	10
101½	95¼	8	Pure Oil pf	10	99	99	99	98½
49½	38	4	Purity Bk	1500	48¼	46¾	47⅞	46½
			—R—					
20¼	12	..	Radio	79000	20¾	19	20¾	18¾
55⅜	34½	5	Radi pf B	700	54⅞	51½	54⅞	52⅞
22⅜	15⅜	..	Radio-Keith	45900	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	21⅞
26	18⅞	2.60	Raybestos	700	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	24⅞
47	44	2	Reading 2pf	400	45½	45	45	..
30⅞	25	3	Real Silk H	300	28⅛	28	28	28¼
18⅜	15⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	7400	18¼	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
10⅛	8¼	.40	Reo Motors	1100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
8⅞	8	.80	Reo Mot ct	100	7½	7½	7½	7
24⅞	12	..	Repub Stl	17500	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24
54	29½	..	Republ Stl pf	1900	53½	51½	51½	53
19	11½	2	Rcy Metal	400	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
10	5½	..	Reynolds S	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6¼
6⅞	2⅞	..	Richfield Oil	1400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8⅞	5⅞	..	Rio Grande O	1400	8⅞	8	8⅜	8
32⅛	27	2½	Ritter-D	400	33	32½	33	..
25⅛	16⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	2900	25⅛	24½	24⅞	21¾
42⅜	37¾	1.87	Royal Dutch	400	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	..
			—S—					
63	38⅞	5	Safeway S	4000	63	60⅛	61⅞	60¼
92	86	6	Safew S 6%	10	92	92	92	92
103	98	7	Safew S 7%	10	103	102½	102½	..
30⅞	24⅞	2¶	St Joseph	11400	30⅛	28	29⅞	27¾
62¾	43	8	StL & SF	400	60½	60	60	60
76	63⅛	6	StL & SF pf	100	73¾	72½	73¾	73¼
18	13	2	Savage A	100	16¾	16	16¾	..
1⅜	½	..	Seabd AL	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅛	1	..	Seabd AL pf	200	1½	1½	1½	..
7¾	6½	1.20	Seagrave	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	..
58¼	44⅞	2½‡	Sears Roe	4600	57⅜	56½	57¼	56⅞
6	3⅛	..	Sec New Inv	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
1⅜	1⅛	..	Seneca Cop	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
8⅛	4⅛	..	Servel	12900	8⅛	7⅜	8	7½
13⅞	10	..	Sharon	1500	13⅞	13	13	12¾
17½	12	..	Sharp Dohme	1200	17¼	16⅜	17	16½
56	53⅛	3.50	Sharp D pf	100	56	56	56	..
29½	22⅛	1¶	Shattuck	8700	29½	26½	28¼	26½
10¼	7⅜	..	Shell Union	4600	10	9½	10	9¾
78	58	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	75	75	75	..
8¼	4½	..	Shubert Th	3200	8¼	7	8	6⅞
20¾	14⅜	..	Simmons	4100	19½	18⅜	18⅜	19
10¼	7¼	..	Simms Pet	100	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9¼
13½	10⅛	1	Sinclair	4600	13	12¼	13	12⅜
12⅞	8½	..	Skelly Oil	400	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅛
62	42½	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	52½	51¼	52½	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Snider	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅜	8	..	Snider pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
94⅛	90⅞	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	300	91	90½	91	..
51⅞	45⅜	2	Calif Ed	2200	51⅞	51⅛	51⅜	51
4¾	4	..	So Dairies B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
109⅛	92⅞	6	So Pacific	1200	107⅞	107½	107½	107⅜
17½	12	2¶	So PR Sug	3000	15½	14⅞	15⅜	14½
65⅞	47⅞	8	So Railway	200	61⅞	61	61	61
83	80	5	So Ry pf	100	81	81	81	..
12	8⅞	1	Sparks With	2700	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	11½
13⅞	10	.80	Spen Kellogg	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
15¾	10⅛	..	Spicer Co	100	17	15	17	14¾
33⅜	26¼	3	Spicer pf	100	33½	33½	33½	32½
9	5¼	..	Spiegel May	300	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8¾
19½	16¼	..	Sta Brands	4200	19½	19	19⅜	19
97¼	92½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	..
76⅜	58	3.50	Sta Gas	18600	76⅜	73	75	72⅞
63⅛	57	4	Sta Gas pf	300	63⅛	63	63½	..
4⅛	3	..	Sta Inv	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
51⅛	45⅛	2.50‡	Sta Oil Cal	3300	50¾	48⅞	50⅞	49
19	14⅜	2*	Sta Oil Kan	500	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	16½
52	45¾	1**	Sta Oil NJ	15300	51⅜	49⅞	51⅛	49½
26	22⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	3800	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
32⅞	21½	2¶	Starret Co	3000	32⅞	31¼	31¾	31⅞
5⅞	3	..	Sterling	300	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
19⅞	14½	..	St-Warner	1800	18½	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
47⅜	37⅛	3	Stone & Webster	5600	45¼	44	44½	44¼
24⅜	20¼	1.20	Studebaker	4000	24⅜	23½	24⅛	23¾
45	39⅛	1‡	Sun Oil	100	45	45	45	44½
104⅛	100⅞	6	Sun Oil pf	100	104	104	104	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Super Oil	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
40⅜	33½	2½	Superheater	300	39⅞	38½	39	39
11⅞	6⅛	..	Super Steel	300	11½	11	11	11¼
			—T—					
20¼	17	1.40	Telautograph	400	20	19¾	20	19⅞
9⅛	8½	.50	Tenn Cop	300	9⅛	9	9	9
36¼	30¼	3	Tex Co	3700	34⅜	33⅞	34½	33⅞
54⅞	35⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	6700	54⅞	43⅛	54	53⅞
6⅛	4½	..	Tex & P Coal	200	5½	5¼	5½	..
17⅞	11⅛	..	Tex & P L/T	12300	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15½
18	13¼	1.60	Thatcher	1600	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
37½	35	3.60	Thatch2 cv pf	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
9	5	..	Thermoid	1700	8¼	7½	8	8½
26½	18½	2d	Third Nat Inv	500	26¼	25½	26⅞	25⅞
5¼	4	..	Thom Star	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
17½	11¾	2.40	Thom Prod	1300	17½	17⅛	17½	17
9	6½	.60	Tidewat As	1300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
12	8⅞	.80	Timken-Det	2500	12	11⅛	11	11
59	43	3	Timken	7800	57⅞	56	56¾	56¼
14⅞	11⅞	1	Transamer	1500	14	13⅞	14	13¾
11	6⅛	..	Tri-Cont	6300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛
93½	92⅞	6	Tri-Cont pf	100	93	93	93	93
14⅞	7⅞	1	Trans & W	200	14	13½	13½	13⅞
42¼	29⅞	2.50	Trico	1900	42¼	39¼	42¼	39¾
23	21	1.20‡	Truscon S	300	23	22⅞	23	..
17⅞	9	4	Twin City	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
			—U—					
70¼	51½	5	Underwood	5600	70¼	67	69½	67
13⅞	9⅞	..	Un Bag & P	200	13⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅛
66⅛	55½	2.60	Un Carbide	23000	66⅞	65½	65⅞	65⅛
26⅞	22	2‡	Un Oil Cal	200	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	24¾
203¼	176¾	10	Un Pacific	400	202¾	202¾	202¾	202
86⅞	83⅞	4	Un Pac pf	100	86	86	86	85⅞
25⅛	23	1.60	Un Tk Car	400	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
34⅞	22½	..	Uni Air T	52400	34⅞	33⅞	34	32¾
55¾	40	3	Uni Air T pf	1400	55	55	55	..
40⅞	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	200	40	39¾	40	39¾
28¾	18¾	1.75	Unit Carbon	6900	26⅞	25¼	26¾	25¼
24⅜	16⅛	.50	Unit Corp	47800	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
49⅞	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	1200	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	49½
8	3	..	Uni El Coal	400	8	7⅛	7⅜	7⅞
62⅛	51⅛	4	Uni Frurit	400	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜
31	27⅜	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	9400	31	30¼	30⅞	30¼
31⅜	23⅞	2	Uni Piece Dye	14300	31	29¾	30⅞	31⅜
11⅞	7⅛	..	US & For Sec	700	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11
43½	40¼	1.60¶	US & Gypsum	600	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	42
29	17	..	US Freight	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
69⅜	54	6¶	US Ind Alco	3000	68⅜	67⅜	67⅜	68
6¼	3⅜	..	US Leather	400	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
10	7	..	US Lea A	100	9	9	9	..
34¾	27⅜	2	US Pipe&Fd	9300	34¾	33½	33½	33⅞
34⅞	26¼	3	US Realty	500	33⅜	32	32	33
15⅛	11⅜	..	US Rubber	2400	15⅜	14½	15½	14¼
29⅜	20⅞	..	US Rub 1pf	1400	29⅜	27⅞	29⅜	27⅞
22	18⅛	1	US Smelt	1500	21½	21	21	21
149	137⅞	7	US Steel	40800	149	147½	147⅞	148¼
148¼	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	300	146¾	146⅜	146⅜	146¾
4	2⅜	..	Univ Pipe	900	3¾	3½	3½	3½
29⅛	21½	2b	Util P&Lt A	6800	29⅛	27⅞	29	28
			—V—					
1⅞	¾	..	Vadsco	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
73⅜	45⅛	3	Vanadium	74100	73¼	71¼	71½	71⅜
3¼	2	..	Va-C Chem	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
104	98¼	6	Va El&P pf	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
69⅜	41½	4	Vulcan	420	69	67¾	68	67⅞
			—W—					
26	17	..	Wabash	200	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
51	38¼	..	Wabash pf A	100	40	40	40	40
27⅞	22½	1.50	Waldorf	200	25⅞	25¼	25	25⅞
15	12	1	Walworth	2400	14½	14	14	14¼
27¼	13⅜	..	Ward Bk A	320	22	21⅞	22½	20
8⅛	3½	..	Ward Bk B	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
20⅜	13	..	Warner Br A	94300	19⅞	18¾	18¾	19
40½	38	3.85	Warner Br pf	100	38½	38½	38½	..
44	27¼	3	Warren Br	1600	43⅞	42⅜	42⅞	43
49½	41¼	3	Warren cv pf	220	49	48⅞	49	47½
31½	24	2	Warren F&P	400	32	31	32	30½
22⅞	21¼	2	Wesson O	500	22	21⅞	22	21⅞
102⅞	99	7	W Pen El A	120	102	102	102	102½
97⅞	95	6	W Pen El pf	20	97	96½	97	..
108	103	7	W Pen E 7%	50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..
110½	103½	6	W Pen 6%	20	110	110	110	..
44½	24½	4	Wn Dairy A	1200	44½	40	44	40⅞
10	3¾	..	Wn Dairy B	3200	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	9¼
19¼	13¼	..	Wn Md	2700	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18
149	130	8	Wn Union	2200	143⅞	143	143½	142¼
35⅜	33	2	Westg A B	2200	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	34½
101½	82⅜	5	Westg Elec	63400	100⅞	98½	99½	97⅞
112⅞	103¾	5	Westg El pf	180	112¼	111	112	111
26⅞	20½	..	Weston In	200	27	25¼	27	25¾
2⅜	1	..	Wextark Rad	1600	1⅛	[illegible]	1	1
26¼	22	2	White Mot	400	24½	23⅞	24½	23⅞
46	39	4‡	Whi Rock	100	45½	45½	45½	..
3⅞	2½	..	Whi Sew M	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
9	6	..	Whi Sew pf	500	9	8⅞	9	..
6	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	10800	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
52¼	44¼	7	Willys-Ov pf	200	46	45	45	..
10⅜	6⅛	..	Wilson A	200	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
51⅜	40	3.50	Wilson pf	200	51¼	51	51	51
64⅜	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	17200	64⅜	63⅛	63⅞	62¾
105	59⅜	..	Wor Pump	27100	105	102⅜	102⅜	102¼
21	11½	..	Wright	10	20	20	20	..
74⅛	66¾	4*	Wrigley	2600	74½	73⅞	74½	73½
			—Y—					
14	9⅜	..	Yel Truck	46300	14	12½	13¾	12⅜
76	73	5	Youngstown	600	76	75	76	..
28	22⅜	3	Young-S&W	4000	28	25½	27	25¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

NEW YORK CITY TO OFFER $100,000,000 SERIAL BONDS SOON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—New York City corporate stock serial bonds in the amount of $100,000,000—the biggest long-term figure operation ever engaged in by this municipality—will be offered for sale on March 4, controller Charles W. Berry announced today. This, moreover, is merely the first installment of the total of $247,000,000 of corporate stock and bonds which will be required for rapid transit, schools, docks and other public improvements during 1931.

Mr. Berry said, however, that the March 4 offering would still leave the city a debt limit margin of approximately $350,000,000. The proceeds will be used to retire blocks of short-term loans contracted for improvement purposes during the last few months.

The new financing will consist of $60,000,000 of 50-year corporate stock for subway construction, $30,000,000 of bonds due serially of which $20,000,000 will be used for schools and $10,000,000 for hospital, dock and other improvements, and $10,000,000 of bonds due in from 1 to 15 years of which $5,000,000 will be for schools, and $5,000,000 for other improvements. All of the issues will bear 4¼ per cent interest, and will be dated March 1, 1931.

In commenting upon the issue, Mr. Berry said that the bond market was "approaching a condition when these obligations can be absorbed very rapidly."

In putting the interest rate at 4¼ per cent, he said, the city is assured of a substantial premium on the sale, which will be used in amortization of the city's debt.

In banking circles some concern was expressed about placing so large an issue. It was intimated that the two distribution agencies which usually handle New York municipal issues—the National City Company and the Chase Securities Corporation—might join forces in putting out the bonds.

CHASE INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN BANK

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP)—Plans for giving this city the South's largest banking institution were revealed in the announcement last night that the Chase National Bank of New York has become actively associated with the Canal Bank and Trust Company of this city.

The board of directors of the Canal Bank, following a meeting last night, formally stated that capitalization of the bank would be increased by more than $3,000,000 and that it would have as its president, Oliver C. Lucas, vice-president of the Chase National Bank.

ATTERBURY NOTES SOME IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE TRENDS

Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, questioned as to traffic prospects and probable dividend policy, said:

"I am hopeful that we have rounded the turn. There are indications in carloadings, in the steel industry and in the automobile business of some improvement."

He admitted that Pennsylvania Railroad in the first quarter of 1931 would not earn the dividend rate of $1 quarterly, but pointed out that it was by no means unusual for leading railroads to fail to make their dividend requirements in the initial three months of the year, ordinarily a period of relatively small earning power.

Pennsylvania in 1930, in spite of great shrinkage in gross and net, earned its dividend by a good margin, balance after charges being estimated at about $4.75 a share on 13,038,000 shares, and it earned $8.82 a share in 1929. It has lately declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Feb. 28.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb19	Last Feb18
100	Acme Steel	39	38½	39	39¾
100	Adams Roy	4	4	4	..
200	Allied Motor	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
100	Am Con Pwr A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
50	Am Radio & T	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
30	Assoc T & T	67	66½	67	67
200	As Tel Util	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
500	Butler Bros	6	5⅞	6	6
400	Ct Pb Svc A	18⅜	18	18⅜	18½
450	Ct & S W Util	23½	22⅞	23½	23
250	Chi City pf	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Chicago Inves	3	2¾	3	2⅞
150	Common Edison	248	247	243	248
900	Cont Chgo	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3200	Cord Corp	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅞
1200	El House Ut	26	25¾	26	26
5400	Gleaner C Har	4½	2⅞	4	2⅞
150	Grt Lakes Air	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
20	Hib Spen Bart	45	45	45	49
100	Hormell & Co	28⅜	28	28	27½
5700	Insull Ut Inv	47	45⅞	46½	45½
300	Kalamazoo Stove	28	25½	28	29
50	Kellogg Switch	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3600	Libby, McNeil	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12½
50	Manh Dearborn	19½	19½	19½	18½
700	Mer & Mfr "A"	21	20	20½	20¼
9000	Mid Utilities	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23¼
100	Mid Ut pf	100	99⅞	100	100
250	Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
100	Morgan Lith	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
100	Nat Sec Inv	6	6	6	5⅞
1100	No Am Car	30½	28	30½	28
400	N A Lt & Pwr	64¼	64	64¼	64
3050	Q R S DeVry	2½	1⅞	2½	1¾
1250	Seab Ut Shares	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
100	Stand Dredge	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
500	St Dredge cv pf	9½	8½	8½	9½
400	Swift & Co	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29⅜
50	Unit C Am pf	9½	9½	9½	9¾
18500	U S Radio	31⅛	29	31	28½
500	Util & Ind	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
50	Ut & Ind pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
100	Vortex Mfg	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Vortex Mfg A	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
450	Yates-Am M pf	7⅜	7	7½	7¾

Total sales 180,000.

POWER, GAS & WATER SECURITIES

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, Power, Gas & Water Securities Corporation, a subsidiary of Tri-Utilities Corporation, reports total income of $536,035. Operating and miscellaneous expenses totaled $63,743, leaving a balance of $472,292, which compares with annual interest requirements of $250,000 on the $5,000,000 collateral trust 5 per cent gold bonds, series due Nov. 1, 1948. After such interest charges, and after providing $19,065 for federal income tax and amortization of debt discount and expense, net was $203,227.

AMERICAN UTILITIES GENERAL

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—American Utilities General Corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of 5 cents on the class B stock due at this time. It declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the class A stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 20.

TOWLE MFG. CO.

Towle Manufacturing Co. of Newburyport, silversmiths, report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, indicates net after taxes of $365,045, equal to $6.62 per share on the 40,000 no-par shares outstanding, compared with $9.56 a share in the previous years.

ARMOUR OMITS DIVIDEND

Armour & Co. of Illinois omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred due at this time.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; many leaders touch year's best.

Bonds: Irregular; investments fluctuate uncertainly.

Curb: Strong; Electric Bond & Share leads rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; peseta advances briskly.

Cotton: Lower; easy cables and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; beneficial rains and small exports.

Corn: Easy; increased country offerings.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Higher.

UPWARD TREND IN MARKET FOR GRAIN

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Grains scored early advances today, responsive to upturns in Liverpool wheat quotations and to continued rains hampering Argentine exports. A rise in Argentine exchange rates also was a bullish factor.

Opening unchanged to ⅞ cent higher, wheat held near to the initial figures. Corn started ⅛ to ¾ up and afterward kept firm.

Opening prices were: Corn, March, old 63⅝c, new 63⅞c; May, old 66@66⅛c, new 67c; July, 67⅝@¾c; September, 67c. Wheat, March, old 79⅛c, new 79⅝c; May, old 82¼c, new 83⅜c; July, 69¾@70c; September, 70⅛@⅜c. Oats, May, old 33⅞c, new 34c; July, 33¼c.

Wheat closed irregular at ¼c decline to ⅛c advance, corn ¼c to 1c down, oats ¼c off to ⅛c up.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	11.03	11.11	10.92	10.92	11.10
May	11.32	11.40	11.20	11.21	11.39
July	11.56	11.62	11.45	11.46	11.64
October	11.89	11.90	11.72	11.74	11.94
December	12.07	12.09	11.90	11.92	12.12
January	12.17	12.18	12.01	12.01	12.23

Spots 11.00, down 20 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	11.10	11.17	11.01	11.04	11.20
May	11.43	11.48	11.28	11.31	11.48
July	11.67	11.71	11.56	11.56	11.72
October	11.97	11.98	11.80	11.83	12.01
December	12.12	12.12	12.03	12.03	12.17

*Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	11.07	11.10	10.92	10.92	11.10
May	11.34	11.39	11.20	11.21	11.38
July	11.57	11.62	11.45	11.45	11.64
October	11.87	11.89	11.70	11.75	11.91
December	12.05	12.10	11.92	11.92	12.09
January	12.14	12.15	12.00	12.03	12.18

Tone at close, barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	5.96	5.98	5.90	5.92	5.99
May	6.06	6.08	6.00	6.02	6.09
July	6.18	6.19	6.11	6.13	6.20
October	6.30	6.31	6.23	6.24	6.32
December	6.37	6.37	6.32	6.32	6.40
January	6.41	6.41	6.34	6.35	6.43

Spots 6.04, down 8 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 4000; (American) 3300.

CREAM OF WHEAT CORP.

Cream of Wheat Corp. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $1,868,164 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $3.11 a share on 600,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,882,123 or $3.13 a share in 1929.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after all charges, of $13,972,084, equivalent to $5.50 a share on 2,540,000 shares, compared with net in the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, of $16,247,478, equal to $6.40 a share.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ACQUIRE CONTROL OF MANGANESE DEPOSITS

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (By U. P.)—Freeport Texas Company, second largest producer of sulphur in the world, has acquired controlling interest in Cuban American Manganese Corporation, owners of extensive manganese deposits in Cuba. Manganese is an essential in making steel.

Minority interests of Cuban American Manganese Corporation are represented by David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company which has collaborated with Freeport Texas in development of the properties.

Plans have been completed for immediate erection of a Cuban plant to treat 1000 tons of manganese ore a day, according to Eugene L. Norton, president of Freeport Texas. Initial capacity of the Cuban plant will be approximately 100,000 tons of ore a year containing 50 per cent or more of metallic manganese.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after taxes and charges of $2,647,819, equal to $22.28 a share on 118,826 shares of 7 per cent prior lien convertible preferred on which there are accumulated unpaid dividends, compared with $4,679,321 or $39.38 on the prior lien stock in 1929. Allowing for only regular annual dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred and on the 102,149 shares of 6 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, the balance is equal to $3.56 a share on the 337,713 shares of common, compared with $9.58 a share on the common in 1929.

BALDWIN PROFIT LARGER

Baldwin Locomotive Works reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, consolidated net profit after all charges, including depreciation, interest and taxes, of $3,036,624, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.94 a share on 843,000 common shares. This compares with net profit in 1929 of $2,300,463, equivalent to $1.07 a share on the common stock.

ALLIED KID CO.'S YEAR

Allied Kid Co. reports for 1930 calendar year net profits after all charges, including estimated taxes of $194,025, equal to $8.10 a share on 23,934 shares of $6.50 convertible preferred stock outstanding at the end of the year. During the year the company purchased and holds in its treasury 1066 shares of preferred, reducing the outstanding amount from 25,000 to 23,934 shares.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

Alabama Great Southern R. R. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after taxes and charges of $2,693,446, equal to $12.01 a share (par $50) on the 224,207 combined shares of ordinary and preferred stocks, compared with $2,520,861, or $11.24 a share on the combined stock in 1929. Both issues share alike after 6 per cent has been paid on both stocks.

SULLIVAN MACHINERY CO.

Sullivan Machinery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net loss after all charges including depreciation, taxes and $300,528 extraordinary reserve, of $295,381. This compares with net profit in 1929 after $103,829 extraordinary reserve and $124,669 employees' profit sharing deduction, of $1,164,563, equivalent to $6.27 a share on 185,539 shares.

BUDD WHEEL COMPANY

Stockholders of the Budd Wheel Company increased approximately 130 per cent in the past year, the total Jan. 31 aggregating 2924 common stockholders, compared with 1275 a year ago. Edward G. Budd, president, said, "It is our belief that during the year general business will improve, and we are looking forward to an increased volume of sales and increased earnings."

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Long Island Railroad Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $6,017,335 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $3.47 a share (par $50) on 1,099,837 shares, compared with $6,353,676, or $5.77 a share in 1929.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION

United Verde Extension Mining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $1,513,880 after taxes, depreciation and depletion, compared with net profit of $2,388,897, equal to $2.84 a share (par 50 cents) on the 1,050,000 shares in 1929.

AMERICAN BRASS PRICES UP

American Brass Company has advanced prices ¼-cent a pound on all products except copper tubes.

Amusements

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE
RESERVE SEAT PREMIERE TONIGHT at 8:45
Starting Tomorrow Continuous From 9 A. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"CITY LIGHTS"
50c 9 A.M. to Noon | 75c Noon to 5 P.M. | $1.00 5 P.M. to Closing
Sat. and Holidays, 50c 9 A. M. to Noon $1.00 Noon to Close

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th Street and 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Mat. and Mon., Feb. 23, Mat. "PETER PAN"
Monday Eve., Feb. 23, and Wed. Eve., Feb. 25 "CAMILLE"

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:40 Mats. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 23, 2:40

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PENn. 7900
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

Helen Hayes in Petticoat Influence
LYCEUM Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way PE. 6-2070
Eves. 8:50 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

KATHARINE CORNELL in The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way-40 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT THEA. 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Eves. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Mon., Feb. 23 (Washington's Birthday)
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th. West of Broadway Evenings 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
Extra Mat. Mon., Feb. 23 (Washington's Birthday)
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO
in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP" GOES FORTH
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Eve. 8:50

THE Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes
EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD THEA., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

STEER AND HOG PRICES HAVE EASIER TONE

Undertone of Livestock Market Rather Weak—Lambs Close Steady

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Fat steer and hog prices worked to new low levels at the Union Stock Yards this week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Heavy steers held up fairly well, closing the week steady after losing their early advance, but practically all light steers and yearlings declined 25 to 50 cents.

The average cost of fed steers and yearlings at Chicago now harks back to 1922, the post-war deflation basis. Strictly good and choice steers, however, are still higher than they were at the low time last July but the lower grades, including replacement cattle, are unevenly lower than at that time, and in addition the undertone of the general trade is weak at the decline.

Shipper demand in the shape of sizable Kosher orders accounted for the activity on well-finished steers scaling 1200 pounds upward. Relatively few light bullocks sold above $10 and few heavies passed $10.50. The extreme top on specialty yearlings, however, was $11.75, while long-fed weighty steers reached $11.25. The bulk of the crop were short feds, many of which were marketed a month to two months earlier than usual. These turned at $7.25 to $9.50.

The top on light hogs fell to $7.40, a new low since 1924. Light hogs showed the greater decline for the week, losing 35 to 50 cents. This applied to kinds scaling 210 pounds downward, heavier butchers declining 10 to 20 cents.

Packing sows lost a little more than butchers but, as the week closed, the bulk of 210- to 250-pound averages were selling at $6.70 to $7.15; 260s to 330s at $5.25 to $6.65, and packing sows mostly at $5.50 to $6.

In the face of continued sluggishness in the fresh pork market demand from all sources was too narrow to absorb the crop despite the fact that receipts were smaller than a week earlier and about the same as a year ago. The extent of the decline on light hogs is shown by the fact that the top on lights early in the week was $8.

Fat lambs gave a better account of themselves than other lines of livestock, closing mostly steady, though strictly choice kinds are probably 25 cents lower. Meanwhile, aged sheep finished 25 cents higher. Fluctuating reports and lower prices for the dressed product adversely affected the trade. Lambs scaling 95 to 105 pounds and better sold about as high as any time this year, however, turning mostly at $8.20 to $8.50. The bulk of good and choice kinds scaling 94 pounds downward closed at $8.50 to $8.75, with the best at $9.

STRENGTH IN STOCK MARKET BASED ON GENERAL CONFIDENCE

The strength of the stock market since the first of January has been based primarily on a return of general confidence that business is on the road to recovery, according to Poor's Manual Service.

Without any attempt to forecast the shorter swings, it seems to Poor's that the bears are going to have difficulty in effecting more than a temporary upset of the upward movement unless something occurs to destroy this confidence that general business improvement is on the horizon even if it materializes slowly and gradually.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Feb. 19
60	Am & Cont	15½	15½	15½	..
35	Am Found	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
75	Am Pneu pf	11	10¾	11	..
592	Am T&T	196⅝	195	196¼	194⅛
50	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15
0	Big Sanf	28	28	28	26⅝
23	Bos El	71½	71½	71½	..
10	Bos El 2 pf	88	88	88	..
10	B&M A sta	75	75	75	..
130	B&M pr pf	105½	105¼	105½	105
50	Bos Prop	20½	20½	20½	20½
160	Cal & Hec	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
20	Cop Range	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
870	East SSD	26½	26	26½	26
96	E G&Fuel	20	19½	20	20
90	E G&F pf	995	94	95	93½
25	E G&F pr pf	81	80¼	80¼	81
6	E Mass pf	7½	7½	7½	..
135	Economy	21	21	21	..
90	Edison Elec	264	261	264	261
250	Em Asso	18½	18¼	18½	..
130	First Nat S	51⅜	51½	51⅜	..
25	Gen Capital	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
50	Hathaway B	14	14	14	..
25	Hathaway pf	95	95	95	95
5	Int Button	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Isle Royale	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
10	Jenk Tel	4	4	4	4
200	La Salle	.95	.87	.95	..
15	Me Cent	61	61	61	61
600	Mass Util	4½	4½	4½	..
75	Mohawk	19½	19½	19½	19½
296	Nash	36⅞	34½	36⅞	34⅝
500	Nat Ser	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
100	NE Pub pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	21
40	NE Tel	138	137	137	137
2475	No Butte	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
73	Old Colony	130	130	130	..
100	Old Domin	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
210	Pac Mills	24½	24	24½	24
100	Pocahontas	14	14	14	14
735	Quincy Min	10¼	9¾	9¾	9⅝
22	Reece But	15	15	15	15
85	Shawmut	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
10	Stone Web	5⅛	43⅞	43⅞	44½
25	Sull Mach	19	19	19	19
50	Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½	29½
5	Torrington	45½	45½	45½	..
300	Tower Mfg	.90	.90	.90	..
10	Un Twist D	28½	28½	28½	30
386	Uni Found	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
260	Uni Shoe	56½	56	56½	55½
5	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
230	Uni Gas Corp	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10⅝
10	Util Hyd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
200	Venez M	2	2	2	..
614	War Bros	44	42½	42¾	43¼
40	Westfield	22½	22½	22½	21
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	..

M. H. FISHMAN CO., INC.

M. H. Fishman Co., Inc., 5-Cent to $1 Stores reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $73,011 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividends to 60 cents a share on 75,000 no-par shares of common. Net sales were $2,268,079. At close of 1930 there were 26 stores in operation.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	86½	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	84¾	84½
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	83¾	83¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	101¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	42	42
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84¾	84½
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	93⅝	93⅝
Amer Metals Co 5½s	93	93
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	37¾	37
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	132	131½
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅞	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103	103½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104½	104¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	76½	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96⅛	96⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96¼	96¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅛	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	120	120
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97¾	97⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	93¾	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅜	101¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103⅞	103⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103¾	103⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅝	108⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¾	102⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Boston & Main 5s '55	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '67	103¼	102¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	30	30
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101¼
By Products Coke 5½s	103	103
Calif Gruit P 5s '38	99¾	99¾
Calif Gas & Edec 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	99
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105⅝	105⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105½	105¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105½	105½
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104⅛	104⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	72	72
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	98½	98½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	29½	29
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	72¼	72
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	91¾	91¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	103	103
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	90	89¾
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	86½	86½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Childs Co 5s	82	82
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	9	9
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	101	100⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	61⅜	61⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98¾
Columbus Power 4½s	96½	96½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	34¾
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8	8
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	97¾	97¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	11	11
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97¼
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105	105
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106¼	106¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	88½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie RR gen 4s '96	86⅛	86⅛
Erie RR 5s '67	83	83
Erie RR gen lien	75½	75½
Erie RR gen '75s	81	81
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	37½	37
Fla Cen Penn 5s	24¼	24¼
Gen Baking Co 5's	94	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	95	95
Gen Theater Equip 6s	72½	71¾
Goodrich 6s '45	69	69
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅝	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90¼	90¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	88	88
Houston Oil 5½s	92½	92½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	62¼	62¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78¼	78¼
Ill Central rfg 5s 55	105	105
Ind Limestone 6s '46	65	65
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95⅞	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91⅞	91¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	72	72
Int Paper 6s '55	62½	62¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	82	82
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	95	93¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	110½	110⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¼	99¼
L&N uni 4s '40	98¾	98¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106⅛	106⅛
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Meade 6s ww	87	87
Metro Edison 4½s	101	101
Metro Water n 5½s	87	87
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90⅝	90⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	72
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94¼	94¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99⅝	99⅝
Mobile & O 5s	79	79
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	92	92
Morris & Essex 4½s	82	82
Morris & Essex 5s	108⅛	108⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101	100⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95⅛	95⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	93	92⅝
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78	78
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	74	74
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	105⅛	105⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68⅛	68⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95⅛	95⅛
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	102⅞	102⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	102⅞
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	49	49
Ont Svc 5½s	91	91
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108⅛	108⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87⅞	87⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97	97
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	71	70
Pat Pass Gas 5s	105¼	105¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	75½	75½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98¼	98⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101¾	101⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¼	102⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88	88
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	100¼	100
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	87½	87½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101	100¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81¾	81¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81½	81½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105⅛	105
Pitts CC&CtL 4½s '77	102¾	101¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	94	94
Port Gen Elec 4½s	88	87¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	72	70¾
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106	106
Pure Oil 5½s '37	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91½	91½
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¾	95¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102¼	101⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88⅞	88¾
Richfield Oil co of Cal 6s '44	65	64½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	96¾	96¾
Rochester Gas 4½s	101¼	101¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅞	99⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	87	87
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83½	83
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101	101
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	85⅞	85⅞
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	17½	17
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17	17
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91¼	90¾
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww 549	87½	86⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	10	10
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99½	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¼	103¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅛	105¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97¾	97¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98⅛	98⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅜	98⅝
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	102½	102½
Southern Pacific SF ter 4s '50	96	96
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101¼	101
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88½	88¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	110	110
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	93⅝	93⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	64⅛	64⅛
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	96	96
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	92⅞	92⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98½	98½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	98½	98½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¾	31¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	100
Twenty Third St Ry 5s	21	21
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102¾	102⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	96⅛	96⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	94½	93⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96⅝	96⅛
Union Pacific 5s	112	112
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	57	57
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102⅝	102
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	109	109
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73¾	73¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80¼	80¼
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	92½	92½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	90½	90⅛
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	95	95
Warner Bros Pic 6s '39	70	69½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	107⅝	107⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	81¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94½	94½
Western Union 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Wheeling Stel 4½s B '53	90⅝	90⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	36	36
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	8¼	8¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	102⅞	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb20	Feb19
3½s '47	101.32	101.32	101.32	101.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.23	103.19	103.19	103.20
4th 4¼s reg	103.15	103.15	103.15	
US 4s '54	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.14
US 4¼s '52	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77¾	77¼
Akershus 5s '63	96½	96½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	90	90
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	49¼	49⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	56	56
Antioquia 7s D '45	56½	56
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅝	100½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91½	91
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91¾	91¼
Australia 4½s '56	55	53
Australia 5s '55	58	56
Australia 5s '57	58	55
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96⅜	96¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	105⅝
Austria Hydro 6½s	85½	85½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89⅞	89⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¾	113¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅝	110¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	72	72
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	80	79¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	74	73¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	76	76
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	26⅛	26⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	30	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40	40
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	65¼	65¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	63½	63
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63½	62⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86	85¾
Bremen 7s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	70½	70½
Brisbane 5s '57	56	56
Brisbane 5s '58	54	54
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71¾	71¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69	69
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70½	70
Bulgaria 7½s '68	79½	79½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	77	77
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84¼	84¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	77¾	77⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80	79⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	76¾	76¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	79¾	79¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	79⅞	79¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	81	81
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67¾	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67¼	67
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95	95
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	97½	97½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	78½	78½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78	76
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	92¼	92¼
Dresden 7s '45	86¾	86¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104
Dutch El 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87⅛	86⅞
Finland 5½s '58	82	82
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88¼	88¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅞	107½
Frankfort 6½s '53	81	79
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅞	120⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¾	126½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93	92⅞
German 7s '49	103	102⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84⅜	84⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	78⅛	78⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78⅛	78⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86¼	86
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	76½	76½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	94	94
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100	100
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	77¼	77
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	91	91
Greek 6s '68	88¼	87⅞
Greek 7s '64	101	101
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	82	82
Hansa 6s '39 ww	78½	78½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	81	81
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	87	87
Hungary Mun 7s '46	82	82
Irish Free State 5s '60	103	102⅞
Italian-Credit Con 7s B '47	95¼	93
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	91½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅝	94⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94¼	94¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	92	92
Leipsig (City) 7s '47	86¾	86¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86⅝	86⅝
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	55	54
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	55	55
New South Wales 5s '57	55	55
New South Wales 5s '58	55½	55½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅛	106⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	106¾	106½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅞	105¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	100¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98½	98½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅝	104¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	58	58
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	30½	30
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	29¾	29
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	49⅜	49
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68⅞	68⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	81	80⅞
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	90	89¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	56⅞	56⅞
Queensland (State) 6s '47	75⅛	74
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87	86¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	93	92½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82⅞	82⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	97¼	97¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s 53	58½	58¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s 68	44	43
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s 66	53½	53
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87⅞	87½
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	69¾	69¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	47	46½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	82¾	82⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82⅜	82
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	71	71
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79	79
Saxon State 6½s '46	82½	82½
Saxon State 7s '45	87¼	87
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80¾	80¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90½	89
Siemens 6½s '51	99	99
Silesia Bk 6s '47	72¼	71⅞
Styria (PProv) 7s '46	94½	94½
Sydney 5½s '55	66	66
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¾	92½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90¼	90⅛
Tyrol 7s '52	92½	92
Tyrol 7½s '55	95	95
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107	106⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	75⅝	75⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78	77½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	77½	77½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81	81
Vienna 6s '52	88¼	88
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96½	96½
Warsaw 7s '58	63⅞	62½
Westphalia El 6s '53	72½	72½
Württemberg 7s '56	89⅞	89⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¼	98⅛

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .92¼	$ .92⅝	$1.33¼
Corn, 2 yellow	.81½	.82⅝	1.00⅞
Oats, 2 white	.44¼	.43¼	.54
Flour	4.75	4.70	6.15
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	26.50	28.50	29.50
Lard	.0880	.0855	.1105
Cotton, mid-up	.1105	.1105	.1540
Zinc	.0395	.0405	.0520
Iron	17.75	17.75	22.26
Steel bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10¼	.10	.18
Tin	.2675	.2585	.3855
Rubber	.0762½	.0787½	.1620
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0485
Lead	.0460	.0450	.0625
Print cloth	.0437½	.0412½	.0525

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS SOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Stock Exchange seat of Charles A. Otis of Otis & Co. has been sold for $375,000 to Beverly Bogert, who if elected to membership will form a firm of his own. Seat of John T. Ardis has been sold for $295,000 to Waters S. Davis Jr., who plans to become an associate broker for De Coppet & Doremus.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅞. De Beers was 5⅞. Rand Mines 2¾. Bar silver was 12⅛d. an ounce. Money was 2 per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2⅝ to 2⅞ per cent.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Reading Between the Figures

THIS week's report on brokers' loans shows a gain of $23,000,000 over last week's total. Last week also an increase in these loans was reported. The total now stands $56,000,000 above the low point of two weeks ago, to which it had been brought by a long list of consecutive weekly decreases. The rising trend of these figures the last two weeks is attracting the interest of traders who want to know just how much of the advance in stock prices is due to public buying. The public evidently is showing more interest in stocks. Brokers say, however, that the gain in loans is very moderate, compared with the rise in stock prices. This would seem to indicate that the public is moving toward the market carefully, and is not much inclined to extend its purchases with borrowed money.

Investment-minded

The American public seems able to fool itself half the time—about stock prices at any rate. But the other half of the time it busies itself accumulating securities for investment. Dr. Daniel Starch has compiled statistics for Forbes that give some idea of how people have been picking up stocks for investment purposes the last two years. At the end of 1928 about 4,200,000 stockholders were represented in 128 leading business enterprises. The number had increased to more than 6,400,000 at the end of 1929, or by 52 per cent. Even in 1930 the investment interest of the public continued to grow, and on Dec. 1, 1930, the 128 companies had more than 7,300,000 stockholders on their lists.

Interesting Business Chart

An unusually attractive and comprehensive chart on commodity and bond prices has been prepared by Coffin & Burr, Inc., of 60 State Street, Boston. The chart shows the relation between various political and economic conditions and the trends of bond and commodity markets. It is arranged to show at what periods of history, and under what Presidents, business in the United States has registered important fluctuations. Arrangement and color add both to the attractiveness and clarity of the presentation.

Trying It Again

Charles R. Flint, who at the age of 81 has just retired from business for the second time—and this time "for good"—now has tackled the hard job of keeping away from business. He tried it a few years ago and failed. The rest of his career has left a record of successes. Mr. Flint believes the talents that enable business men to build fortunes are of as high an order as those that bring success to artists, musicians and poets. He finds no excuse, however, for the desire to amass million after million. Mr. Flint had a hand in planning several of the biggest industrial combinations in the United States. He is known as the "father of trusts."

C. W. M.

DIVIDENDS

Engineers Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends as follows, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 17. The $6 preferred, $1.50, the $5.50 preferred, $1.37½, $5 preferred, $1.25, and the common 60 cents.

Equitable Office Building declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared the usual 50 cents extra dividend and the regular quarterly of $1, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 9.

Chicago Yellow Cab Company declared three regular monthly dividends of 25 cents, payable April 1, May 1 and June 1, to stock of record March 20, April 20, and May 20.

Wilcox-Rich Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the Class A, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Bank of Nova Scotia declared the regular dividend of $4, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Budd Wheel declared the usual extra dividend of 75 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preference, and also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, all payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

Maine Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly common dividend of $1.25 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

International Harvester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

Ohio Electric Manufacturing Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, placing the stock on a $1 basis compared with $1.60 previously. The dividend is payable March 15 to stock of record March 10.

Boston Elevated Railway declared the regular quarterly common dividend of $1.50 and the regular semiannual dividend of $3.50 on the second preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Hudson Motor declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11. Three months ago and six months ago dividends of 75 cents each were paid prior to which the stock was on a $5 annual basis.

Dominion Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the common and preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass declared a dividend of 37½c, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13. A similar dividend was paid three and six months ago.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN (Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$1,276,994	$1,566,335
Net aft taxes	315,632	329,785

PERE MARQUETTE

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$2,228,728	$3,063,730
Net op def	126,269	177,056
Def aft chgs	298,081	269,292

Public Utility Earnings

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS CO.

	1930	1929
Gross revenue	$97,517,662	$94,286,063
Net	41,521,653	38,245,637
Int rentals, etc	10,423,512	9,698,224
Net profit	31,098,341	28,547,413
7% pfd divs	1,400,000	1,400,000
6% pfd divs	2,416,949	3,104,358
Com divs	34,957,500	30,039,063
Deficit	7,678,108	14,003,092
Approp acct	†284,998	†718,167
Net dec in surp	7,393,110	$4,722,159

†Credit. ‡Surplus. §Increase.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$1,005,022	$1,087,684
Net after taxes	492,672	535,473
Surp aft chgs	137,090	200,855

NEW YORK CHARTERS GAIN

The Mid-Month Review of Business, issued by the Irving Trust Company of New York, says it is a significant fact that the number of new companies which took out charters in New York State in January was the largest since last March; also that some appropriations for advertising are reported to have increased. "It is now certain," the review says, "that a number of the country's basic industries have made headway recently, and among those which registered advances during January were iron and steel and automobiles."

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Affiliated Prod	18½	18¼	18½
†150	Alum Co Am	162	162	162
1	Alum Co Am pf	109	109	109
1	Am Austin Car	1	1	1
†100	Am Bakery pf	92	92	92
1	Am Cit P&L A	36¼	36¼	36¼
2	Am Cities P&L B	9	9	9
8	Am Com Pow A	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
31	Am Cyan B	10⅝	10	10½
28	Am & Fgn Pow war	24	23⅞	24
1	Am Founders	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
17	Am Gas & El	80⅝	80	80
1	Am Invest B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Am Nat Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Am Sup Pow	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2	Am Sup P 1 pf	93	93	93
3	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
17	Appalach Gas	7½	7⅜	7½
6	Ark Nat Gas A	6¼	6⅛	6¼
7	Asso Gas & El A	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
2	Asso Ray pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
2	Atl Sec Corp	10	10	10
	B			
6	Blue Ridge	5	5	5
2	Blue Ridge cvt pf	37½	37½	37½
7	Bras Tr & Lt	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛
3	Burma Ltd	2	2	2
1	Butler Bros	6	6	6
	C			
26	CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
18	Can Marc Wireless	3½	3⅜	3¾
4	Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
*2	Cent Pub Serv A	18¼	18¼	18¼
7	Cent States El	10½	10¼	10¼
11	Chath Ph Al nv	15½	15½	15½
34	Cities Service	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
3	Cities Serv pf	84⅛	84¼	84⅛
12	Colomb Sya	⅝	⅛	⅛
2	Colon Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Colum Oil & G vtc	6¼	6¼	6¼
†30	Comwlth Edison	248½	246½	246½
1	Comwlth & So w	2½	2½	2½
13	Com Wat Serv	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5	Comstock Tun	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	Cons Gas Util A	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	Cons Laundries	14¼	14	14¼
†50	Cont Shares cvt pf	44	44	44
1	Cooper Bess	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
28	Cord Corp	9½	9⅛	9½
3	Crocker & Wheel	11	10⅞	10⅞
2	Crown Cent Pet	½	½	½
	D			
4	Dayton Airpl	1½	1½	1½
4	Deere & Co	37⅝	36¼	36¼
26	De Forest	5⅝	5⅜	5¾
16	Detroit Rircraft	2⅛	2	2
18	Douglas Airc	18¼	18	18¼
6	Driver Harris	41½	40	40
1	Dubilier Cond	3½	3½	3½
2	Duquesne Gas	6¼	6¼	6¼
27	Durant Mot	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1	Duval Tex Sul	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
*1	Dur Duplex pr pf ww	19½	19½	19½
	E			
3	East States Pow B	16	15⅞	16
210	El Bond & Sh	52⅝	51½	51⅝
6	El Pow Assoc	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6	El Pow Assoc A	18	18	18
1	Empire Corp	1½	1½	1½
1	Emp Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Europe El A	9	9	9
14	Europe El deb rts	2	2	2
1	Evans Wallo Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾
	F			
1	Federated Cap	4	4	4
22	Ford Mot Cana A	28⅝	27	27
75	†Ford Motor Can B	55	55	55
89	Ford Mot Ltd	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
1	Foremost Dairy	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	Fox Theatre A	5¾	5⅝	5¾
	G			
6	Gen Avia Corp	9	9	9
3	Gen Bak	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Gen Elc Ltd ret	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	*Gen Empire	16	15⅞	16
100	†Gen G & E cv pf B	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞
10	*Gen Thea Eq cv pf	30¼	30	30
1	Georgia Pow pf	100	100	100
6	Glean Comb Harv	4½	4¼	4¼
1	Glen Alden Coal	51½	51½	51½
5	Gold Seal Elec	1	1	1
85	Goldman Sachs	8½	7⅞	8⅜
1	Guardian Fire	20	20	20
8	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	71	70	70
	H			
1	Holling Gold Min	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
4	Humble Oil	66	64¾	66
	I			
1	Imp Oil Can	17	17	17
1	Ind Ter Ill A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Insurance Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	Internat Pet	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3	Inter Super Pow	28	28	28
19	Inter Util B	10½	10¼	10¼
1	Inter Util war	4	4	4
3	Interstate Equit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5	Irving Air Ch	10½	10½	10½
16	Ital Suprpw A	3¾	3½	3¾
	L			
4	Lefc Realty pf	25	25	25
3	Lib McN & Lib	13¼	12½	13¼
5	Loew's war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Lone Star Gas	26⅞	26½	26*
2	Louis L & E	2	2	2
5	Mavis Bott	⅞	¾	¾
5	Mead Johnson	97	96⅞	97
2	Memphis Nat Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2	Mid West St Util	24⅝	24	24⅝
7	Mid West Util	24¼	24	24¼
3	Midland Steel	17½	17	17½
	N			
2	Nat Fuel & Gas	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
1	Nat Investors	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Nat Mfg & Strs	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Nat Sug Ref N J	32½	32½	32½
10	Newmont Min	55⅝	54¾	55⅝
20	Niag Hud Pow	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
1	Niag Hud P A war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	Niles Bem Pond	20½	20	20½
8	Noranda Mines	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛
31	Nor Am Avia A war	1½	1½	1½
8	Nor & Sou Am A	10½	10	10½
	O			
27	Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Overseas Sec	4½	4½	4½
	P			
1	Pacific Pub Ser	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2	Pandem Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Parke Austin pf	11	11	11
*1	Pender Groc A	29	29¼	29¼
4	Pennroad Corp	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1	Pa Wat & Pow	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
†30	Pepperell Mfg	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
9	Pilot Radio A	9	8¾	8¾
2	Premier Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Prince & Whitely	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Prince ¾ White pf	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	Prudential Invest	12¼	12¼	12¼
5	Pub Util Hold	7½	7¼	7½
3	Pub Ut Hold war	1	1	1
5	Pub Ut Hold xw	6¼	6¼	6¼
	R			
1	Radio Products	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Reliance Intl A	5	4¾	5
2	Reybarn Inc	3	3	3
2	Rockl L&P tr ctf	15½	15½	15½
5	Rossia Intl	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	S			
17	St Regis Paper	16¼	16	16¼
7	Saxet Co	9¼	9	9¼
1	eSaboard Util	4½	4½	4½
5	Segal Lock	5½	5½	5½
1	Selected Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Sel Ind full pd stpd	65	65	65
5	Sentry Saf Control	2⅝	2½	2½
1	Shattuck Denn	5	5	5
3	Shenandoah	5½	5½	5½
1	Silica Gel ctf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
16	Stand Oil Ind	35	34¾	34¾
1	St Oil Ky	22½	22½	22½
1	St Oil of Ohio	54	54	54
†20	St Oil Ohio new pf	104	104	104
3	St Pow & Lt	40	40	40
2	St Pow & Lt B	40	40	40
2	Stein & Co	16½	16⅜	16½
1	Strauss (Nathan)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7	Stutz Mot Am	25⅛	24½	25⅛
14	Sunray Oil	4	3⅞	4
	T			
1	Tampa El	54½	54½	54½
1	Technicolor Inc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4	Thatcher Sec	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
1	Transcont Air Tr	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Trans Lux D Pict A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Tri Cont Corp war	4	4	4
2	Tri Utilities	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	Tung-Sol Lamp	12	12	12
5	Twin Sta Nat Gas A	1	1	1
	U			
3	United Corp war	10¼	10	10¼
41	Unit Founders	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
40	United Gas	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1	United Gas war	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	United Gas pf	93	93	93
33	Un Lt & Pow A	30	29	29⅝
†50	Unit Milk Prod pf	37	37	37
7	U S & Int Sec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	U S & Int Sec pf	54	54	54
1	U S Elec Pow war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	U S Finish	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	U S Foil B	7	7	7
1	U S Lines pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	United Stores vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	United Verde Ext	9½	9½	9½
1	Utility Equities	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	Util Pow & Lt	13⅝	13¼	13¼
9	Utility & Indus	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2	Utility & Ind pf	18⅝	18½	18⅝
	V			
4	Vacuum Oil	65	64⅝	64½
20	Venezuelan Pet	1⅛	1	1
1	Vick Finance	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Alumin Co 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	98½	98½	98½
4	Am Pow&L 6s 2016	106	105½	106
3	Am Rad 4½s '47	101	101	101
5	Appalach Gas 6s '45	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
12	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
15	Appalach Pow 5s '56	101½	101	101
1	Appalach Pow 6s 2024A	103	103	103
2	Ark Pow&Lt 5s '56	97	97	97
1	Ark Pw&Lt 5s '36 n	97	97	97
25	Asso Elec 4½s '53	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
1	As G&E 5½s '38 in ctf	72	72	72
7	Asso G&E 5s '50	76	76	76
2	Asso G&E 5½s '77	92	92	92
8	Asso G&E 5s '68	78⅝	77¼	78¼
5	Asso G&E 4½s 49 C	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
2	Asso Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5	As T&T 5½s 55 A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	104	104	104
2	Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	103	103	103
3	Buff Gen Elec 5s '56	103	103	103
3	Caro P & L 5s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Caterp Trac 5s '35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Cent St El 5½s '54	69¼	69¼	69¼
6	Cent St El 5s '48	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3	Cent StP&L 5½s '53	81½	81½	81½
4	Chic Dist El 4½s '70 A	93	93	93
6	Cent P&L 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Chic Ry cod 5s '27	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	Cities Ser 5s '66	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
50	Cities Ser 5s '50	80⅛	80	80⅛
2	Cit Ser Gas 5½s '42	90	90	90
1	Cit Ser P 5½s 52	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
7	Col G&E 5s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s '57 D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Con Gat Ut 6½A'43ww	74	74	74
3	Con Gas Ut 6s A '43	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
3	Conrum Pow 4½s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
13	Cont G & El 5s '58 A	83⅞	83½	83⅞
5	Crucible Steel 5s '40	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	99	99	99
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Det Int Bridge 6½s '52	22	22	22
1	Duquesne Gas 6½s '35	59	59	59
8	East Util Inv 5s '54 A	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	87¼	87	87¼
1	Empire O & R 5½s '42	78	78	78
3	Firestone Tire 5s '42	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	87	87	87
3	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Gen Rayon 6s '48 A	46	46	46
1	Gen Vend 6s '37 ww	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
15	Gillette 5s '40	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Hudson Bay 6s '35	85	84⅝	85
5	Indep Oil 6s '39	99	99	99
3	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8	Insull Ut Inv 6s '40 B	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞
17	Int Match 5s '41	96	96	96
1	Interl Pow S 7s '57 E	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	73¼	73¼	73¼
9	Inters Pow 5s '57	82	81⅛	81⅛
35	Kan City P&L 4½ '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Laclede Gas 5½s '35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Leh P S 6s 2026 A	103	103	103
2	Libby McN & L 5s '42	94	94	94
17	Louis P&L 5s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Mass Gas 5s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12	Milw El Ry&L 5s '71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Montrl LH&P 5s '51 A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Montrl LH&P 5s B '70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Nathan Strauss 6s '38	82	82	82
1	Nat P & L 5s 2030 B	89¼	89¼	89¾
2	Nat PJub Serv 5s '78	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
7	Nat Tr Jour 6s '38	10	10	10
1	N E G&E 5s '50	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3	N E G&E 5s '48	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4	N E Gas & El 5s '47	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2	NY Forn 5½s '48 ww	79	79	79
5	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	97	96⅞	97
6	Nor Am 5s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Nor In P S 5s '66 C	102⅞	102	102⅞
36	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70 E	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
1	Nor Oh P&Lt 5½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Nor West Pow 6s '60	94½	94½	94½
2	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	97⅛	97¼	97⅜
5	Okla G&E 5s '50	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Pac Gas&El 4½s '57 E	97½	97½	97½
11	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97½	97½	97½
10	Pac P&L 5s '55	97¾	97½	97¾
7	Pac W Oil 6½s'43ww	82⅝	82	82⅝
1	Penn P&L 5s '53 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Penn Tel Crp 5s C '60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Peo Lt&P 5s '79 ww	69	68	69
1	Phila El 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Phila B&W 4½s C '77	103	103	103
2	Phila El Po 5½s '72	106	106	106
20	Phila El 4s '71	93½	93½	93½
1	Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	83¼	83¼	83¼
5	Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Pub S Ok 5s '57 D	97½	97½	97½
1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	102	102	102
10	Roch St Pow 5s '53	69¾	69¾	69¾
7	Shwng W&P 4½s '70 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Shawsheen 7s '31	10½	10½	10½
1	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6	Southern N Gas 6s '44	82½	82	82½
3	SW Dairy 6½s '38 ww	62¼	62¼	62¼
7	Sowest G&E 5s '57 A	95⅞	95½	95½
1	Stand P&Lt 6s '57	97	97	97
5	Sun Oil 5½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Sun Pipe L 5s 1940	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Swift & Co 5s '40	101	101	101
4	Swift & Co 5s '44	102⅛	102½	102½
3	Superpw Co Ill 5½s '53	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
1	Tenn Pb Srv 5s '70	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5	Tex El Erv 5s '60	97½	97½	97½
1	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
10	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15	Tri Util 5s '79	61⅞	61¼	61¼
2	Uni Gulf Corp 5s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4	Un L&P 5½s '59	95	95	95
4	Un Lt & P 6s '75	94⅛	93⅝	94¼
14	Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	87½	86⅞	86⅞
15	Un Lt & P 6½s '74	99⅛	99¼	99¼
1	Virg Pub Ser 5½s A '46	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	70½	70½	70½
1	Ward Bak 6s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Canada 4s '60	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	Com Privat Bk 5½s'37	84	84	84
2	Danzig Port 6½s '52	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	94	94	94
3	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	74¾	74½	74¾
10	Guesfuerel 6s '53	80¾	79	80¾
10	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	80¼	79¾	80¼
2	Hamburg El 5½s '38	83½	83½	83½
2	Hanover St 6½s '49	80¼	80¼	80¼
10	It Sup Pow 6s '63A xw	68½	68½	68½
2	Maranhao Brazil 7s'58	44½	44½	44½
21	Parana Braz 7s 58	50	49½	50
4	Ruhr Chem 6s 48 A	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1	Ruhr Gas 6½s 53 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
8	Santa Fe Arg 7s 45	75½	75	75½
1	Stinnes 7s 36 xw	79¾	79¾	79¾

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@1¾	1½@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	26¼c	27c
Bar silver in London	12⅛d	12⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	
Year ago today	73,000,000	$1,034,000,000
Balances	27,000,000	
Year ago today	36,000,000	131,000,000
F. R. bank credit	26,641,198	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅜	$4.85½	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376½	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405⅝	.1405⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'vla—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¼	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4012	.4012½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745½	.1745½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅜	.0059⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1042	.1022	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2677½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928	.1929¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176¼	.0176¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2237½	.2300	*
Shanghai—tael	.2850	.2900	*
India—rupee	.3598	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3306	.3235	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0845	.0866	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1207	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2743	.2700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7000	.7000	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 63-64	.99 31-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Kalamazoo Stove Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $309,436 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $3.54 a share on the 82,006 shares, compared with $687,463 or $8.76 a share on 78,425 shares, in 1929.

CENTURY RIBBON MILLS

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $172,835 after expenses, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $37,269 in 1929.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 20—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Feb. 18 1931	Feb. 11 1931
Total gold reserves	$3,084,408	$3,077,491
Gold held exclusively against F R nts	1,748,256	1,786,926
Total reserves	3,266,403	3,254,346
Sec by U S Govt obligations	66,101	79,396
Other bills discounted	133,722	142,793
Bills bought in open market	93,995	87,739
Total bills on hand	293,818	309,928
Total U S Govt sec	599,674	609,620
F R notes in actual circ	1,449,756	1,481,006
Member bank res acct	2,379,736	2,364,686
Ratio of total res to deposit and F R note liab comb	84.0%	83.5%

The ratio of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Feb. 18 compares with previous week and a year ago as follows:

	Feb. 18 1931	Feb. 11 1931	Feb. 19 1930
Boston	83.5%	83.5%	86.2%
New York	87.8	86.6	75.1
Philadelphia	84.5	84.6	75.0
Cleveland	84.1	83.5	78.0
Richmond	78.6	77.5	73.6
Atlanta	84.0	84.1	77.5
Chicago	84.4	83.9	81.0
St. Louis	80.2	79.9	71.7
Minneapolis	71.4	72.5	77.6
Kansas City	69.5	68.7	88.4
Dallas	65.0	64.9	62.6
San Francisco	87.2	88.2	89.3
Total	84.0	83.5	78.5

The statement of the New York Federal Reserve Bank compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Feb. 18 1931	Feb. 11 1931
Gold held exclusively against F R nts	$380,579	$410,579
Total gold reserve	1,078,604	1,072,899
Total reserves	1,128,450	1,111,984
Total bills discounted	37,641	51,461
Bills bought in open market	32,606	27,756
Total U S Govt sec	183,928	193,928
Total bills and sec	254,175	273,145
Total resources	1,570,759	1,544,189
F R notes in actual circ	261,572	273,976
Member bank res acct	1,006,920	992,741
Total deposits	1,023,160	1,010,182
Total liabilities	1,570,759	1,544,189

The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Feb. 18 1931	Feb. 11 1931
Total gold reserves	$210,338	$210,934
Gold held exclusively against F R notes	146,227	146,227
Total reserves	226,264	226,607
Sec by U S Govt obligations	3,644	4,256
Other bills discounted	6,552	6,467
Bills bought in open market	7,980	7,567
Total bills on hand	18,176*	18,299
F R notes in actual circ	123,435	124,225
Member bank res acct	144,419	143,999
Ratio of total res to deposit and F R note liab comb	83.5%	83.5%

SHARON STEEL HOOP CO.

SHARON, Pa., Feb. 20 — Sharon Steel Hoop Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, reports net loss of $752,863 after idle plant expense, depreciation, interest, etc., contrasted with net income of $1,341,315 in 1929, equal, after payment of one quarterly dividend on the 8 per cent preferred, now retired, to $3.60 a share on the 338,140 shares of common.

DRIVER-HARRIS INCOME OFF

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Driver-Harris Company, manufacturer of chrome nickel and other alloy products, reported for 1930 net profit of $350,868, equal to $3.07 a share on the common stock, compared with $863,507, or $9.50 a share, in 1929. Net profit for 1930 did not include $496,415 excess of net proceeds from the sale of treasury common stock over cost of acquisition in prior years, which was credited directly to surplus.

Public Service Trust Shares

A Fixed Investment Trust

An investment in Public Service Trust Shares gives participation in the earnings and growth of 33 leading public utilities corporations, owning or controlling 1000 other companies and serving more than 80,000,000 people in 45 states, with electricity, gas, water, heat, telephone or telegraph. It provides ownership in the country's most essential industry, ample security, high income and great appreciation possibilities.

A single investment participates in the progress of the 33 outstanding corporations listed below:

American Gas and Elec. Co.
American Light and Traction Co.
American Power and Light Co.
American Tel. and Tel. Co.
American Water Works and Elec. Co.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co.
Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.
Commonwealth and Southern Corp.
Commonwealth Edison Co.
Consolidated Gas Company of N. Y.
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co. of Baltimore.
Detroit Edison Co.
Duke Power Co.
Electric Bond and Share Co.
General Electric Co.
International Tel. and Tel. Corp.
Long Island Lighting Co.
Middle West Utilities Co.
North American Co.
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
Pacific Lighting Corp.
Pacific Tel. and Tel. Co.
Penn. Water and Power Co.
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
Public Service Corp. of N. J.
Public Service Co. of Northern Ill.
Southern California Edison Co.
Standard Gas and Electric Co.
United Corporation
United Gas Improvement Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co.

APPRECIATION: The earnings of the industry increased 27.5% from 1926 to 1929; compared with an increase of 35.8% in 32 of the companies represented in Public Service Trust Shares. Purchased at present attractive market levels these shares should reflect any market improvement.

RETURN: Total cash distributions for 1930 amounted to $1.70 per share. Assuming the existence of this trust for the years 1920 to 1929 inclusive, the annual return would have been $2.21 per share, or 22% per year.

DIVERSIFICATION: (1) the variety of services performed, (2) division of funds among 33 companies, (3) geographical distribution of operating companies.

MARKETABILITY: A ready market for the sale of Public Service Trust Shares is maintained.

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Security Distributors Corp., *Depositor*

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TRIANGULAR COLLEGE MEET WINNERS

Year and winner	Points
1917—Dartmouth	*37
1920—Dartmouth	37
1921—Cornell	36 1-5
1922—Cornell	48 1-2
1923—Dartmouth	50
1924—Cornell	49 1-15
1925—Harvard	50 1-3
1926—Harvard	59
1927—Harvard	54 1-4
1928—Harvard	44 1-3
1929—Harvard	47 1-3
1930—Harvard	63 1-2

*Pennsylvania in place of Cornell this year.

Harvard, Cornell and Dartmouth compete tomorrow night in the Boston Garden in their annual indoor triangular meet and while Harvard is a slight favorite to win for the seventh straight time, it is expected that the Crimson will be given a much closer battle than was the case last year when Harvard ran up 63½ points against 30 for Cornell and 22½ for Dartmouth. Harvard has lost a number of its 1930 point winners, while Cornell and Dartmouth both appear to have much better balanced teams than was the case last year. Harvard's chief strength is again in the track events, while Cornell is expected to show its usual strength in the field events, especially the 16-pound shot and 45-pound weight. Dartmouth appears to have its strength scattered about evenly throughout the program.

All but two of the events will be held in the Garden, the 16-pound shot and 35-pound weight taking place in the Briggs baseball cage at Soldiers Field in the afternoon, starting at 2:30, the other events starting at 7:30 p. m.

In only four of the twelve individual events on the program will last year's winner be trying to defend his title, and in two of these the championship was shared with another. That at least one of the four will not be able to retain his title seems certain, as W. C. Rowe '31, Harvard, who won the running broad jump, is not in championship form. R. B. Donner '31, Dartmouth, and R. C. Williams '31, Cornell, who finished second and third, are again entered. David Cobb '31, who won the two-mile run for Harvard, is again entered, but will probably run the one-mile and 1000-yard runs, leaving J. M. Fox '32, Harvard, who finished third last year, as the only point winner in the two-mile.

Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, and E. L. Coyler '31, Cornell, who tied for first in the pole vault, are again competing, as is A. K. Noyes '31, Dartmouth, who tied for third last year, and it should again be a great battle between these three. J. H. Moody '31, Dartmouth, is the other 1930 champion who will be trying to repeat in the running high jump, and he will have to be at his very best, as E. H. Eblehare '32, Cornell, who tied for third last year, is again entered, and C. H. Milans '33, Dartmouth, a newcomer, has been showing fine form in the event.

J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard, and A. L. Watkins '31, Harvard, who were second and third in the 50-yard dash, are the only 1930 place winners entered in that event. The 300-yard dash finds E. E. Record '32, Harvard, the only 1930 place winner and he tied for second. J. W. Langley '32, Dartmouth, second in the 600 is entered for the 1000 this year, so Vernon Munroe '31, Harvard captain, is the only point winner in the 600. J. W. Fobes '32, Harvard, second in the 1000 is the only place-winner in that event.

All three place winners in the one-mile are eligible again this year, but N. P. Hallowell '32, Harvard, last year's winner, will not be in condition to run. This leaves B. E. Estes '32, Harvard, and J. G. Huckins '32, Dartmouth, second and third last year, to battle the rest of the field for Hallowell's title.

Not a single 1930 point-winner will face the starter's pistol in the 45-yard high hurdles. Harvard won the one-mile relay last year and while the Crimson has lost F. E. Cummings and V. G. Hennessey from that quarter, it is a decided favorite to win again with H. F. Kollmeyer '33 and N. P. Dodge '33 filling the two vacancies.

There is one point-winner left in the 16-pound shot and one in the 35-pound weight throw. In the former O. B. Schoenfeld '32, Cornell, finished second, while G. H. Ellis '32, Cornell, was third in the weight event.

There will also be two freshman events on the program, but they will not count in the point totals. They are the 50-yard dash and one-mile relay.

Possibilities of at least four new records are quite bright although the present ones will compare favorably with the best. The records and holders follow:

50-Yard Dash—5⅗s.
A. L. Watkins, 1929 .... Harvard

300-Yard Dash—33⅕s.
T. F. Mason, 1930 .... Harvard

600-Yard Run—1m. 15⅗s.
Gerald Swope Jr., 1929 .... Dartmouth
F. E. Cummings, 1930 .... Harvard

1000-Yard Run—2m. 20⅗s.
E. C. Haggerty, 1926 .... Harvard

One-Mile Run—4m. 26⅘s.
J. L. Reid, 1928 .... Harvard

Two-Mile Run—9m. 40⅘s.
W. L. Tibbets, 1925 .... Harvard

45-Yard Hurdles—6s.
F. J. Thomson, 1920 .... Dartmouth
T. S. Anderson, 1921 .... Dartmouth
Jefferson Fletcher, 1925 .... Harvard
E. M. Wells, 1926, 1927 .... Dartmouth
E. E. Caruthers Jr., 1928 .... Cornell
H. M. Alcorn, 1929 .... Dartmouth
F. J. Marduller, 1930 .... Harvard

One-Mile Relay—3m. 27⅕s.
1930 .... Harvard

Running High Jump—6ft. 4¾in.
L. T. Brown, 1922 .... Dartmouth

Running Broad Jump—23ft. 2in.
E. O. Gourdine, 1921 .... Harvard

Pole Vault—13ft. 2¼in.
Oscar Sutermeister, 1930 .... Harvard
E. E. Coyler, 1930 .... Cornell

16-Pound Shotput—47ft. 8½in.
L. W. Levy, 1930 .... Cornell

35-Pound Weight Throw—53ft. 3¼in.
N. G. Wright, 1930 .... Cornell

Freshman 50-Yard Dash—5⅗s.
J. B. Hawes, 1929 .... Harvard

Freshman Mile Relay—3m. 32s.
1929 .... Harvard

PHILLIES SIGN CONNELL

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Eugene J. Connell, former University of Pennsylvania star catcher, has signed a contract with the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, and will leave Tuesday with the batterymen for the Phils' spring training base at Winter Haven, Fla.

Three Princeton Club Men Advance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — Three Princeton Club players, including the present champion, Dr. Harold R. Mixsell, will fight it out with one player of the Columbia University Club champion team for the past three years, in the United States veteran squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club, today and tomorrow.

Mixsell led the way into the semifinal round yesterday, but he had the hardest sort of a battle before he could eliminate B. W. Richert, of New York Athletic Club, the score being 18—13, 12—15, 15—10. Only the craft of the perennial title holder saved him from losing his title.

R. H. Reutter of Columbia University Club, had too much power to his strokes for A. J. Cameron, of the Shelton Club, who had to work hard to obtain the few points he amassed. The score was 15—5, 15—10. Mixsell will encounter Reutter today.

John C. Neely, also of the Princeton Club, had an easy task to dispose of W. E. Lawrence, Crescent Athletic Club, needing only half an hour to win, 15—5, 15—4. In the fourth match, however, two lesser players of the Princeton Club, fought each other to a standstill, with Sigmund Spaeth announcing his default to A. Rheinstein, after being within a point of victory, at 15—7, 5—15, 11—14. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated B. W. Richert, N. Y. A. C., 18—13, 12—15, 15—10.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, 15—5, 15—10.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent A. C., 15—5, 15—4.

A. Rheinstein, Princeton Club, won from Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton Club, 15—7, 5—15, 11—14, default.

SPLIT VOTE GIVES VICTORY TO CONGER

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20 (AP)—A split vote of the judges has added another victory to Ray M. Conger's long list of triumphs and charged Paul Keller, 800-meter champion of France, with his third straight defeat on American indoor tracks.

Conger was awarded the decision over Keller in a blanket finish in the special 1000-meters run of the New Jersey Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships here last night. So close was the finish that three of the finish line judges thought Conger had won while the other two voted for Keller.

Conger set all the early pace but Keller, showing greatly improved form, dashed past the speedy Illinois A. C. ace a lap and a half from the finish line and 50 yards from home seemed to have the race tucked away. Conger, however, flashed his usual closing spurt to pass the Frenchman by inches. Spurt followed spurt until the pair crossed the finish line virtually on even terms.

The time was 2m. 33 1-5s.

Bill Bruder, Newark A. C. flash, captured the 60-yard dash title in 6 3-5s.; Eddie Roll of the same club, captured the 600-yard race, and Dave Adelman, former Georgetown weight star, won the shot put.

TILDEN AND KOZELUH AT BOSTON GARDEN

Big Bill Tilden will make his first Boston appearance as a professional tennis player tonight in the Boston Garden when he meets Karel Kozeluh of Prague, Czechoslovakia, world's outdoor champion, in the third match of their series for the world's professional indoor championship. Tilden won the first two matches of the series, the first in New York on Wednesday and the second last night, in Baltimore. On both occasions Tilden won in straight sets.

Kozeluh has been in the United States just a week now and as soon as he loses his "sea legs" fans expect him to give Tilden a closer battle for honors. Tilden, on the other hand, has been going through an intensive training campaign and has reached a form that is comparable with his early 1930 condition when he was successful in Europe and at Wimbledon.

GEORGE SIMPSON AND ROTHERT WIN AGAIN

WANGANUI, New Zealand, Feb. 20 (AP)—George S. Simpson, Ohio State student, and Harlow P. Rothert, former Stanford student, continued their triumphal tour of the Antipodes yesterday, winning their specialties, the 100-yard dash and the shotput, respectively.

Rothert heaved the shot 49 feet in competition and then did 50ft. 6½in. in an exhibition. Simpson won the 100 in 9 4-5s. and the 220 in 21 2-5s.

Rufus Kiser of Washington, the other member of the American party, was defeated in the half-mile by Evans, a New Zealander, who won in 1m. 54 4-5s., a new Australian record. Both ran from scratch.

TICKNOR AND McGRATH HONORED

Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d '31, captain of last year's varsity football team and all-America center, was awarded the Wingate Cup, Feb. 19, for being the best all-round player on the Harvard varsity nine of 1930 and Capt. Edward H. McGrath '31 of this year's baseball team was awarded the Wendell Bat for being the best offensive player on last year's nine.

McGILL KEEPS HOCKEY TITLE

Defeats Toronto for Second Time in Canadian Intercollegiate Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 19—McGill University retained the Canadian intercollegiate hockey championship by defeating University of Toronto on Thursday night by 4 goals to 2 in the second of the home-and-home games between the two squads. As the first game in Toronto resulted in a 2-all tie the locals won the round by 6 to 4. Last year McGill won the title for the first time in 16 years as Toronto held it continuously from 1915 to 1929.

The game was a much better exhibition than the usual intercollegiate fixture, being fast throughout and both teams displaying smart combinations. The rival defenses were strong, but that of the winners was slightly the better and that decided the game. Toronto showed more inclination to bore in for rebounds and they forced Powers to turn in a brilliant effort to hold them to two goals. Defense men were prominent in the scoring. McGillivray having two assists for McGill, while both of the losers' goals were scored by defense players. McGill scored one in the first period, but after they had added another in the first half of the second, Toronto came back strong to tie the count. McGill counted twice in the third period, 50 seconds apart.

McGILL — TORONTO
Doherty, Johnston, lw..rw, Bennett, Leake
Ward, Hutchinson, c..........c, Stewart, Bell
Farquharson, Taylor, rw
lw, Ferguson, Funston
McTeer, ld ....rd, Smillie
McGillivray, rd ....ld, Deware
Powers, g ....g, Ames

Score—McGill 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Farquharson 2, Hutchinson, Ward for McGill; Deware, Smillie for Toronto. Assists—McGillivray 2, Johnston for McGill; Bennett for Toronto. Referee—W. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MARCELL RAINVILLE IN NET SEMIFINAL

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Marcell Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player, will meet Carroll Turner, Miami, Fla., public courts champion, in the upper bracket of the semifinals for the South Florida singles tennis championship.

In the lower bracket Gustavo Vollmer, Cuban champion, will play J. Gilbert Hall, seeded No. 1 for the tourney and American Davis Cup star.

Rainville advanced yesterday by his 6—3, 6—4 victory over S. Jarvis Adams Jr., from Miami, while Turner smashed his way through in love sets over Melvin Tarpley, Tampa.

Vollmer won from Joe Whalen Jr., Miami (Fla.) boys' champion, 6—1, 6—2.

In the doubles play yesterday afternoon, Whalen paired with Sidney Axlerod, Miami, to defeat Ward Dabney, Tampa, and Arthur Mitchell, Miami, 6—3, 10—8.

Whalen and Axlerod meet Paul Stagg, Chicago, and Barron Collier Jr., New York, in the finals. Stagg and Collier eliminated T. C. Crosland and J. S. Day of Punta Gorda.

Semifinals in the mixed doubles yesterday resulted as follows:

Turner and Mrs. R. H. Sample, Miami, defeated Hall and Mrs. Marcell Rainville, Montreal, 3—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Tarpley and Mrs. R. H. Barbour, Tampa, defeated Whalen and Miss Marjorie Potter, Providence, R. I., 6—2, 6—4.

BASEBALL CALL ANSWERED

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 20 (AP)—The first call for Dartmouth baseball players was sounded yesterday by Coach Charles M. (Jeff) Tesreau and 10 battery candidates reported. Several other promising pitchers and catchers, busy with winter sports teams, will not report for several weeks. Although the Indians, who won the Eastern League championship last season, have lost their star battery, Gunnar Hollstrom and Capt. Bart J. McDonnough, prospects are bright for strong pitching and catching staffs. Among the box candidates reporting were: Way Thompson, Arthur R. (Art) Boisseau and Fred E. Prince of the last freshman team, and Walter J. (Bill) Hausman Jr., who saw much varsity service a year ago. The catchers who started indoor work yesterday were Harold H. (Hal) Bond and Frank A. Foley, varsity reserves last year. Lauri Myllykangas, Tesreau's best box ace, will not be available until the basketball season ends, and Harold (Hal) Andres, varsity catcher last season, will be tied up with hockey until that season is completed.

SUMMERS VS. POPE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 20—John L. (Jack) Summers, professional at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, played a two-game squash racquets exhibition with Benjamin Pope of the Keystone Athletic Club here, each player winning a match. The first match went to Pope, the runnerup in the recent United States professional championship in Boston, 15—4, 18—13, 18—15, and the second went to Summers, 12—15, 18—15, 15—8, 15—11.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Charleston Teachers 34, Indiana S. T. 29.
Davidson 35, South Carolina 26.
Eastern Normal 36, Huron College 26.
Georgia 31, Tennessee 18.
Manhattan 19, Temple 18.
Mount Union 47, Muskingum 44.
North Carolina 45, Wake Forest 25.
St. Louis 26, Kansas Aggies 15.
Virginia M. I. 48, South 28.
W. I. Teachers 40, Eurekas 23.
Wooster 70, Oberlin 44.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Michigan 6, Wisconsin 0.
New Haven (C-A) 3, Yale 1.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

Chicago 1113; Minnesota 1091.5.

New United States Amateur Baseball League Is Formed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—An organization known as the United States Amateur Baseball Association has been formed with Leslie H. Mann, former big-league outfielder, as national director, it was announced here yesterday. The primary objective of the new organization will be an international tournament, to be held as a curtain raiser to the Olympic Games in 1932. It will be held in a Pacific coast city, Mann announced, and he expects eight United States teams to compete against nines from Japan, Honolulu, Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Panama. He has been assured that these foreign lands will send teams to compete against America's best.

The United States will be divided into eight sections for the purpose of selecting the American teams, Mann adds, an all-star nine being selected from each section designated. He hopes to have every state in the Union represented by at least one player.

Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U. and the American Olympic Association heads the executive committee. Others include Dr. H. McCurdy, Springfield College; Dr. Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University; Judge Frederick L. Hoffman, George Huff, University of Illinois, and D. H. Tweedie of Chicago, who is treasurer.

Mann, who has devoted his time to teaching baseball to the youth of the land since his active playing days as a member of the Giants, Cards and Braves, believes the new association will bring amateur players of the country into closer harmony. He has been teaching the game under the auspices of the major leagues. He soon will begin a nation-wide tour to perfect his organization and further plans for the proposed international tournament.

Edward Lee Wins in U. S. Billiards Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Edward Lee of the New York Athletic Club, scored the initial victory in the United States three-cushion amateur billiards championship yesterday evening at the New York Elks Club, when he defeated Hugh V. Doran of the home club, 50 to 33 in the opening game, which went to 74 innings. The tourney is being held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

In spite of the inability of Walter Quick of Seattle, Wash., to come East to defend his title as champion, the tourney has drawn a fine field of seven. Four of the others, Alfredo de Oro Jr., son of the former professional star, competing unattached; Wallace Weil, of the Brooklyn Elks Club; Charles Gill of Clarksburg (W. Va.), Elks Club, and Joseph Raleigh, amateur billiard club, will encounter each other in that order this evening. J. Howard Shoemaker of the New York Athletic Club, is also a contestant.

Doran led at the start of the play, until he had a lead of 13-4 in the fifteenth. But Lee overtook him with a run of 4 in the thirty-fourth inning, at 19-all. Two more runs of 4 later in the contest increased his lead, until he ran out the game with a single in the seventy-fourth inning. The score by innings:

Lee—0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 2 1 1 0 4 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 3 1—50. Innings—74. High run—4.

Doran—1 0 0 0 1 4 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—33. Innings—74. High run—4.

Referee—Harry Wakefield.

TILDEN TAKES THE SECOND OF SERIES

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d last night swept on his way to the world's indoor professional tennis championship by taking the second leg of a nine-match series from Karel Kozeluh, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1. The attendance was 3500.

Tilden's cannon-ball service roared again and his Czechoslovakian opponent, defeated in three straight games Wednesday night in New York, took only seven of the 18 games.

Representatives of the French and Czechoslovakian Diplomatic Corps, including Mlle. Rene Claudel, daughter of the French Ambassador, and Ferdinand Veverka, Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States, were included in the gallery.

Frank T. Hunter and J. Emmett Pare played a two-set preliminary, ending with the score even. Hunter took the first, 7—5, and Pare the second, 6—2.

The feature singles was followed by a doubles encounter in which Tilden and Hunter disposed of Kozeluh and Pare, 6—2, 6—4.

'BIG TEN' HOCKEY GAME ENDS IN SCORELESS TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 20—With the leadership of the "Big Ten" at stake, the hockey teams of the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin fought to a scoreless tie here last night. Two overtime periods failed to produce a score. The Badgers had a slight edge over the Wolverine skaters, but were prevented from scoring by the brilliant work of J. A. Tompkins '32, Wolverine goalie. The summary:

MICHIGAN — WISCONSIN
Reid, Hildner, lw.....rw, Meikeljohn, Siegel
Crossman, c..........c, Bach
Schainderer, Frumkes, rw
lw, Thomson, Kabat, Kubiska
Williams, ld..........rd, Metcalfe
Prous, rd..........ld, Gallagher
Tompkins, g..........g, Frisch

Score—University of Michigan 0, University of Wisconsin 0. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods. Referee—R. A. Rankin.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	12	7	7	47	42	31
Seattle	10	8	7	47	35	28
Portland	8	8	11	39	44	24

RESULT FEB. 17

Vancouver 3, Portland 2.

VANCOUVER ADDS TO LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 20—Following out orders issued during the week by President Frank Patrick of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, officials proceeded to issue 26 penalties during last night's game between Vancouver and Portland here. Vancouver improved its position at the head of the standing with a 3-to-2 victory. The first score came from the stick of Frank Jerwa, for Vancouver, in six minutes of the second period. Five minutes later Maher retaliated for Portland. Blythe gave Vancouver the lead again on a rush after skating the length of the ice before the session ended. Portland made a desperate effort to tie, however, as the third period opened. Vancouver won the game, however, midway through the period when Pettinger flipped in a fast pass from Blythe. The Buckaroos continued to force the issue and Coupes scored just before the game ended.

U. S. CLASS B SQUASH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Two squash players of the New York Athletic Club, and one from the Columbia University Club, will fight out the United States Class B individual squash tennis championship over the week-end, at the Crescent Athletic Club, as the result of one match in the quarterfinal round and one in the semifinals, played yesterday. Frank R. Hanson Jr., of the Columbia University Club, both Class A and Class B teams, won the quarterfinal round match from W. Barry Ryan of Short Hills Club, in a seesaw encounter, scored at 15—0, 15—17, 15—6, and will encounter J. B. Quincy of New York Athletic Club in a semifinal match on Saturday, while Patrick J. Cohalan, of the New York Athletic Club, galloped through his semifinal battle with Leonard S. Green, in straight games, 15—10, 15—7, 17—14, after the City Athletic Club leader, in the third game, appeared certain of that game at least. The final round will be played next Tuesday.

BELMONT MANOR GOLF

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former United States champion, advanced to the semifinal round of the annual Belmont Manor ladies' golf championship yesterday. Mrs. Hurd defeated Mrs. J. J. Ashworth of Toronto, 8 and 6, and Miss A. Aked, Toronto, 8 and 7. Others advancing included Mrs. G. H. Wingate, former Long Island champion, who defeated Mrs. Andrew Kay, Toronto, 4 and 3, and Mrs. J. N. Pew, Philadelphia, 10 and 8.

MOBILE SIGNS TWO

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 20 (AP)—Art Pond, a catcher, free agent, last season with the Providence Eastern League Club, has signed a contract to play with the Mobile team of the Southern Association. The Marines have also taken on Norman J. Lebhar, an infielder, who played with Princeton University in 1929.

ROSE ADVANCES IN CUBAN GOLF

HAVANA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Dave Rose of Los Angeles and T. T. Therrien of Philadelphia advanced to the quarterfinals of the Cuban amateur golf championship yesterday at the Country Club de la Habana. Rose defeated J. J. O'Hare, Havana, 1 up at the nineteenth green, and Therrien disposed of W. Bratten, Havana, 7 and 5.

LEADERS TIE IN THRILLING GAME

Bruins-Canadiens 1-1—N. Y. Americans, Ottawa and Detroit Triumph

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	5	7	111	68	51
Chicago	19	2	12	85	57	40
Rangers	14	8	14	85	72	36
Detroit	15	6	14	85	77	36
Philadelphia	3	3	28	54	136	9
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	21	5	8	100	67	47
Toronto	16	6	11	70	66	38
Americans	14	8	13	61	59	36
Montreal	14	5	16	75	86	33
Ottawa	8	2	24	67	105	18

RESULTS FEB. 19

Boston 1, Canadiens 1, overtime.
Americans 4, Montreal 2.
Ottawa 2, Toronto 1.
Detroit 5, Chicago 4.

The two leaders of their respective divisions of the National Hockey League, Boston and Canadiens, played overtime hockey at the Boston Garden last night to a 1-to-1 tie. Pregame accounts intimated a thrilling contest and the seating capacity was sold out days before the scheduled affair and unlike many promising battles, it lived up to expectations. By the tie Bruins made mathematically certain of a place in the playoffs and held their advantage for the season over Canadiens, having won two, lost one and tied one of the four games listed.

A tremendous roar greeted the opening faceoff and with the crowd tensely expectant the players seemed to act accordingly and both teams rushed each other unsparingly. Almost the second rush of Canadiens found Morenz clear with only Thompson to beat, but the Bruin goalie took care of the situation. Shortly after Barry swept across the Canadiens' defense, faking a shot all the way until positioned to backhand a drive past the cool Hainsworth. No more scoring took place in the period.

Canadiens took advantage of a penalty to Shore to score the tying goal, although good fortune favored the play. Joliat slipped the puck to Wasnie inside the Bruin blue line and the latter shot wide of the net, but the puck hit Beattie's skate and was diverted in, giving Thompson no chance. Up to that tying goal Bruins had a slight advantage and Canadiens seemed ready to give up at times. From that goal on they worked like Trojans. Several chances were afforded each team when rushes were exchanged with abandon. At other times the checking was exceptionally close. Both Hainsworth and Thompson played well and had about the same amount of work to do, each stopping 28 shots on the net. The summary:

BOSTON — CANADIENS
Barry, Lyons, Galbraith, Chapman, lw
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Rivers, Wasnie
Beattie, Weiland, Chapman, c
c, Morenz, Lepine, Mondou
Oliver, Clapper, Darragh, rw
lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Hitchman, Owen, ld....rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Shore, Owen, rd..........ld, Burke, Leduc
Thompson, g..........g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 1, Canadiens 1. Goals—Barry, for Boston; Wasnie, for Canadiens. Assists—Joliat, for Canadiens. Referees—F. J. Ion and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periors and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The New York Americans drew further ahead in points toward the National Hockey League playoffs last night by defeating the fourth-place Montreal Maroons 4 to 2, and have a three-point margin for third position in the international group. They played slowly at first, but hitting their stride, added goal after goal, until only great play by Nels Stewart prevented a shutout.

The first period was even throughout, only a slip by Kerr in handling a long shot from the blue line close to the boards, by George Patterson, allowing a goal to score for the locals. The second session was barely started when the Americans launched their playoff attempt in real earnest. The first forward line made a combination dash, and after a grand scramble about the Maroons net, Emms scored on passes from Burch and Patterson. A few minutes later, Sheppard made a dash and his pass to Himes gave the latter a shot that scored.

The final period found the Maroons playing their wildest, and only superior goal-keeping by Worters prevented scores. Later after Brydge and "Hooley" Smith had each received major penalties, Nels Stewart managed to score. But this was later balanced through an angle shot by George Patterson. Stewart continued his vigorous tactics and scored once more on Trottier's rebound.

AMERICANS — MONTREAL
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, lw
rw, Smith, Ward, Brydson
Burch, Himes, Hughes, c
c, Stewart, Phillips, Northcott
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw
lw, Siebert, Trottier, E. Roche
Brydge, Dutkowski, Simpson, ld
rd, McVicar, Wilcox, Smith
Dutton, Simpson, Dutkowski, rd
ld, Wilcox, Conacher
Worters, g..........g, Kerr

Score—Americans 4, Maroons 2. Goals—Patterson 2, Emms, Himes for Americans; Stewart 2 for Maroons. Assists—Burch, Patterson, Sheppard for Americans; Siebert, Trottier for Maroons. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20—The Ottawa Senators provided something of an upset here last night when they defeated the Maple Leafs, 2 to 1. The victory being the second in three nights in away-from-home games for the Senators and the first time they have scored two consecutive victories this season. The victory meant little to the visitors as they have practically no chance of getting out of last place, but it permitted the third-place New York Americans to draw nearer to the locals and make a close struggle for second place.

Both Ottawa goals were on rebounds of long shots from just inside the blue line and on both an Ottawa player had been permitted to close in on Chabot and the goalie had little chance after making the first save. Kilrea scored for Ottawa late in the first period, after a shot by Cox, while Conacher evened the score on a pretty individual rush early in the second period when he went through the entire visiting team to pull Connell out of the net. Ottawa scored the winning goal within two minutes of the end of the game when Alex Smith batted in the rebound of Gagne's shot. The summary:

OTTAWA — TORONTO
Kilrea, Touhey, lw.....rw, Bailey, Conacher
Lamb, Cox, Grosvenor, c...c, Blair, Primeau
Finnigan, Gagne, rw....lw, Cotton, Jackson
Alex Smith, ld..........rd, Clancy, Horner
Art Smith, Starr, rd..........ld, Day
Connell, g..........g, Chabot

Score—Ottawa 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Kilrea and Alex Smith for Ottawa; Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Cox and Gagne for Ottawa. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Odie Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Detroit Falcons defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 5 to 4, in an overtime National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium last night. The locals were outskated from start to finish, and the combination of Goodfellow and Sorrell was too much for them.

Both teams stalled for the first five minutes of overtime by making shots from mid-ice and refusing to follow them. Then Ingram, Chicago wing man, was sent to the penalty box and Detroit made its first determined scoring attack of the period. Goodfellow, the league's high scorer, carried the puck into the scoring zone and passed to Sorrell who drew Gardiner out by a delayed and well-aimed shot.

This gave Detroit the advantage with only a few minutes left to play. The Hawks sent four and five players into the offensive zone in a desperate effort, but many close saves by Dolson held them in check. The summary:

DETROIT — CHICAGO
Sorrell, Hay, McCabe, Goldsworthy, lw
rw, Couture, March, Adams, Jenkins
Goodfellow, Lewis, Hay, c
c, Ripley, Cook, Somers
Cooper, Filmore, Aurie, rw
lw, Gottselig, Ingram, Romnes
Rockburn, McInenly, ld
rd, Wentworth, Bostrom
Noble, rd..........ld, Abel, Graham
Dolson, g..........g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 5, Chicago 4. Goals—Sorrell 2, Goodfellow 2, Hay for Detroit; Cook, Couture, Ripley and Romnes for Chicago. Assists, Sorrell 2, Cooper 2, Goodfellow for Detroit; Gottselig, Couture, Ingram and Somers for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	23	3	10	82	51	49
Windsor	19	5	13	107	87	43
Cleveland	17	5	15	95	85	39
Pittsburgh	16	7	14	81	87	39
London	17	4	16	74	67	38
Detroit	14	1	23	71	96	29
Syracuse	9	3	24	84	121	21

RESULT FEB. 19

Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 2.

PITTSBURGH IN TIE FOR THIRD

DETROIT, Feb. 20—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets emphasized their threat to earn a place in the 1930-31 International Hockey League playoffs here last night by defeating the Detroit Olympics, 3 to 2. It was Pittsburgh's seventh-straight victory at the expense of the Olympics this winter and put the Pittsburghers in a tie with Cleveland for third place. Pittsburgh passed London Tecumsehs in their climb.

PITTSBURGH BUYS REGAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 20 (AP)—Purchase of Bill Regan, second baseman, from the Boston American League Club was announced yesterday by Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Regan, a native Pittsburgher, will go to training camp next Wednesday.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

F. & M. 44, Gettysburg 15.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 128

ALEX SMITH

Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey for Ottawa Senators in the National League in the season of 1924-25. He was born April 2, 1905, at Bootle, Eng. He is a left-hand shot, 5ft. 11½in. in height, weighs about 174 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1923-24—Collegiate Intermediates, Ottawa City League
1924-25—Rideaus, Ottawa C. L.-Senators, National H. L.
1925-31—Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League

MORTIMER IN TITLE DEFENSE

Defeats Noel at Racquets in U. S. Tourney, 15—3 15—8, 15—3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo made a brilliant start in defense of his title in the United States racquets singles championship yesterday at the Racquet & Tennis Club. Playing in the first match of the day, he won with ease in less than half an hour of play from Louis W. Noel of New York by a score of 15—3, 15—8, 15—3. He allowed Noel to obtain a short lead in the start of each game, then ran away from him in the succeeding innings. Both were inclined to be wild in service, making many faults.

Clarence C. Pell, local champion, who has divided United States honors with Mortimer for many years, was also below his finest form in his match against young J. H. Van Alen, but the latter, lacking practice, could not take any advantage of this, and Pell emerged victor, 15—5, 15—7, 15—9.

Out-of-town winners were Philip Wharton of Boston, who defeated Joseph W. Brooks of the home club, 12—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—13; Stanley W. Pearson and Joseph R. Rowland of Philadelphia. The former caused some surprise by defeating C. J. Coulter of Tuxedo in straight games, 15—3, 15—4, 15—11.

W. Palmer Dixon, former squash racquets champion, disposed of Malcolm W. Greenough, the other Boston competitor, in the best played match of the day, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

UNITED STATES RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Philip Wharton, Boston, defeated J. W. Brooks, New York, 12—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—13.

W. P. Dixon, New York, defeated M. W. Greenough, Boston, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated J. H. Van Alen, New York, 15—5, 15—7, 15—9.

H. D. Sheldon, New York, defeated W. A. W. Stewart Jr., New York, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated C. J. Coulter, Tuxedo, 15—3, 15—4, 15—11.

Joseph R. Rowland, Philadelphia, defeated L. F. Bishop Jr., New York, 17—14, 15—5, 15—7.

Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated Louis W. Noel, New York, 15—3, 15—8, 15—3.

POLO HANDICAPS IN AN UPWARD REVISION

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—A general upward revision of handicaps has been announced by the Indoor Polo Association. Heading the group is Cyril R. Harrison of the New York Athletic Club, whose rating has been raised from 7 goals to 8. Stewart B. Iglehart and Michael G. Phipps, Yale students riding with the Optimists, have been raised to 7 goals, the former from 6 and the latter from 5 goals.

Elbridge T. Gerry 2d of Harvard was raised from 5 to 6, as was James P. Mills of Yale; and Leonard Firestone of Princeton from 4 to 5.

J. C. Rathborne of Yale was reduced from 6 to 5.

CHESS ULTIMATUM SENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (By U. P.)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba, former world chess champion, sent an ultimatum yesterday to Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, titleholder, notifying the later that unless he accepted challenges for a title match within the next year, Capablanca would claim the championship by default. Capablanca charged that Alekhine had persistently evaded a match with him during the past 29 months despite promises of a return match when Alekhine won the title in a match with Capablanca at Buenos Aires in 1927.

Duluth Ties With Pla-Mors for Third

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	24	2	7	107	62	48
Chicago	18	2	17	83	71	36
Kansas City	17	3	13	54	39	34
Duluth	17	1	15	71	63	34
Buffalo	16	4	13	65	61	32
Minneapolis	11	2	20	50	81	23
St. Louis	6	0	24	42	95	12

RESULTS FEB. 19

Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1.
Buffalo 3, Chicago 1.
Duluth 3, Kansas City 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20—Chicago Shamrocks' rather unique winning streak came to an end last night at the Peace Bridge Arena when Buffalo Majors won 3 to 1. The game was the third in as many nights for the 'Rocks and their fourth in five nights.

Joe Thorsteinssen, veteran pivot on the Majors' first line, carried off the laurels, with two goals in the second period in addition to making himself very useful around the center-ice zone. Eddie Bouchard scored the other Buffalo goal while Jack Riley, co-star of Chicago's victory of the previous night, saved his team from a shutout with a last period goal. The summary:

BUFFALO — CHICAGO
Bouchard, Lessard, Desy, lw
rw, Mackenzie, Wiseman
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell, c
c, Brydson, Riley, Clayton
Morrison, Cousins, rw..lw, McFayden, Burns
Donnelly, Oatman, ld...rd, Mulligan, Headley
Rennie, Contant, rd......ld, Taylor, Burland
Stark, g..........g, Timmins

Score—Buffalo 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Thorsteinssen 2, Bouchard for Buffalo; Riley for Chicago. Assists—Rennie, Donnelly, Morrison for Buffalo. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 20—A decisive 3-to-0 victory to sweep the series with Kansas City here last night moved Duluth into a third-place tie with the Missouri sextet. Led by Jack Leswick and Captain Davis, the Hornets riddled the Kansas City defense with a succession of brilliant attacks on Goalie Byrne, Leswick scoring twice, once on Davis' assist, and the Hornet defenseman scoring once with Gibson's aid. The Pla-Mors, equal to the terrific pace set by Duluth, blamed faulty shooting and the stellar work of Vern Turner in the Hornet net for the dearth of goals.

After a scoreless first period, Leswick teamed with Davis down ice, the former beating Byrne with a flip shot late in the second. The other scores were collected in the last half of the third. The summary:

DULUTH — KANSAS CITY
Merrill, Green, lw....rw, Dunfield, Haldersön
Leswick, Scott, c.......c, Mitchell, McCormick
Wilson, Forslund, Gibson, rw
lw, Ranger, Goodman
Bergl, Langlois, ld.....rd, Jamison, Jagunich
Davis, rd..........ld, McLeod
Turner, g..........g, Byrne

Score—Duluth 3, Kansas City 0. Goals—Leswick 2, Davis for Duluth. Assists—Davis, Gibson for Duluth. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20—The Tulsa Oilers, league-leading hockey team of the American Hockey League, defeated the St. Louis Flyers here last night by a score of 2 to 1, drawing an equal division of their two-game series.

The opening period was filled with thrills and spectacular saves on part of both goalies. After three minutes of the second period Emil Hansen of the Oilers scored a shot from an awkward position. Hansen also assisted in scoring Tulsa's second goal of the period at the 19-minute mark with a pass to LaFrance.

Starting the third period facing a two-point deficit the St. Louis Flyers resorted to four men down the ice. After 4m. 30s. of this they were rewarded with a goal, Jackson passing to Kirk, who trapped Goalie McCusker out of position to score easily. The summary:

TULSA — ST. LOUIS
Moffatt, Marker, lw...rw, Kendall, Pattenden
Sheppard, Keats, c..........c, Acaster, Kirk
Metcalfe, LaFrance, rw.......lw, Jackson, Hill
Trapp, Hansen, ld.......rd, Creasey, Cameron
Williams, rd..........ld, Singer, Clarke
McCusker, g..........g, Reaume

Score—Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Hansen, LaFrance for Tulsa; Kirk for St. Louis. Assists—Hansen for Tulsa; Jackson for St. Louis. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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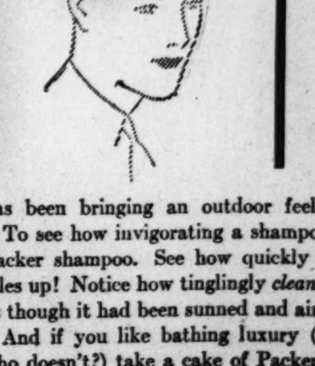

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BRITISH STAFFS TO BE NUCLEUS OF FUTURE INDIA

Capacity to Coöperate in Administration Shown in Recent Years

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Whatever may be the form of government under which India will be operated in the future, in any system that has Indian management there must inevitably remain a nucleus of British officials for many years to come, in the opinion both of responsible Indians and representative British officials here.

On the Indian side it is maintained that their future government will be greatly strengthened by a leavening of expert advisers, who will be drawn from those countries which can furnish the most efficient men. It is maintained that the efficiency of those advisors will more than compensate for the inexperience of the Indians.

That the majority of these advisers will be British goes without saying and accordingly younger representatives among British officials in India are already giving keen study to the question and its possibilities. The success of the advisory system in Irak is cited in favor of similar methods being employed in India, and several young British officials have very definite ideas concerning the system's operation.

To begin with, it is held that for work involved in tendering advice to the leaders of a nation a special system of education should be evolved. The general and academic training which has preceded entrance to the Indian Civil Service in the past will not, it is considered, be the suitable policy for the future. What is required is a training that will prepare the student particularly for the work he is taking up.

At the same time it is also suggested that such students should not be trained as specialists only, but should be educated along at least one other line of interest, so that in the event of their proving unfitted for advisory work in India they will have opportunity to forsake it for an activity more congenial to their temperaments and inclinations.

The Indianization of the services which has taken place in recent years has proved that British and Indians can work in close coöperation, even where the Indian is in the superior position. It is claimed by British and Indians alike that this teamwork is bound to grow more cordial with the passage of time, when the acerbities which have been fostered by political oppositions are toned down.

Lithuania Assists Beet-Sugar Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—The Ministry of Agriculture is to grant a subsidy to the first Lithuanian sugar-beet factory company which has just been formed with a capital of 3,000,000 lits, about $300,000. The subsidy will be used for advances to the Beet Growers Coöperative Union to enable it to install the necessary machinery.

The decision to organize a sugar-beet industry results from marked increase in sugar imports in the past few years. In 1923, the imports were 11,340 tons valued at $1,000,000, and in 1929, 27,031 tons valued at $1,700,000.

Lithuania, for political reasons, connected with its dispute with Poland over the possession of Vilna, stands outside the movement inaugurated last year to rationalize the agricultural production of the states of eastern Europe. Its effort to obtain economic self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is calculated to hinder the attempt of the sugar producers of the world to stop overproduction, which has now reached serious dimensions.

Scots Miners' Sons University Trained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—When opening the new Technical College costing £85,000 at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, on Jan. 28, Sir Thomas Hudson Beare, Regius professor of engineering at Edinburgh University gave two examples of the good work recently accomplished by the Coatbridge Mining College. Of last year's students, he said, one miner was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was reading for an Honors degree in history, and a miner's son was now at University College, Oxford, preparing for an Honors degree in chemistry.

Sir Thomas Beare said that scholars attending the college might take up any approved line of study, or prepare themselves for a walk of life, and the scholarships were of sufficient monetary value to enable the holder to enter a university in the British Isles, and to share fully in the life of the university in all its aspects, educational and social, unhampered by any financial worries or anxieties.

The part played by Coatbridge in training miners had been a creditable one. For many years Coatbridge and Wigan were the two chief centers of mining education in Great Britain. He hoped that miners would avail themselves of the opportunities which the new college offered.

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Large Sums Spent on German Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany spends more than 1,000,000 marks (about $250,000) daily for the upkeep of its roads. To be exact, it spent 400,000,000 marks (about $100,000,000) for this purpose in 1929. This does not include extensions, the construction of new roads or even heavy repairs.

The total length of the country roads alone measured in 1929 around 276,000 kilometers (about 172,000 miles), for whose upkeep roughly 327,000,000 marks (about $81,000,000) were needed, or considerably more than 1000 marks per kilometer. The total figure of 400,000,000 marks is reached by adding the amount spent by the cities and towns for the upkeep of their roads.

The traffic on the country roads in Germany increased by 200 per cent in the years 1928-29 as compared with the years 1924-25. This is attributed to the greater number of automobiles. The share of horse traffic has dropped by 15 per cent. The majority of the country roads, however, are not fitted for very heavy traffic, as not less than 85 per cent of the total kilometer length are roads with a light superstructure.

Rumanian Election Hits Peasant Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The results of six by-elections held in Rumania during the last Sunday in January show that the National Peasant Party, which came into power two years ago, has lost much of its popularity. It succeeded in winning but three out of the six contested places and in obtaining but 84,508 votes to the opposition's 146,024.

The Government's waning popularity is more strikingly shown when the votes are compared with those it received at the general elections two years ago. Then, for example, in the district of Vlashka it obtained 39,330 votes against the present 18,841; in Putna it got 26,722 as against 14,874; in Bihor 54,809 against 29,601; in Teleorman 21,106 against 5212; in Carash 22,516 against 15,975.

Of course, it is not at all strange that the Government is losing popularity in view of present hard times. But, in addition, it has shown itself unable to bring about the fundamental reforms it promised; it increased rather than diminished expenditures, did not put an end to bureaucratism or even graft, and during the last six months has been largely marking time.

It is now the King's move. He is the master of Rumania, and already, in fact, has begun to exercise a dominant influence over the conduct of affairs. It is believed he is preparing to exercise his authority more openly and directly.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Willie Morris, soprano.
7:15 Editorial News Review.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Raymond Knight; Harry Reser's Eskimos.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; orchestra.
9:45 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Theater of the Air: Irene Dunne; "Doc" Rockwell.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, East Indian music; dance orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Daniels and Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 Schoolhouse sketch.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time, NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio.
8:00 NBC, Howard Marsh, tenor, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Popular orchestra and soloists.
8:45 NBC, Arthur Murray's Dancing Class.
9:00 NBC, Bill Jones and Ernest Hare; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Winston Sharples, pianist.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Corner."
5:45 Popular program; time.
6:00 "Curtain Calls," with Leonard Seeley.
6:15 Shepard's Spotlight Review.
6:30 Popular orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 "First Appearances"; recitals.
7:30 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
8:00 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
8:15 Recorded popular program.
8:30 CBS, Rhythm Choristers; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; Emery Deutsch's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour"; sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature.
6:20 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Keys to Happiness."
12:01 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Organ Melodies.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio music.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Chicago Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given to respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB 22

Holiday Programs

"George Washington" (CBS—T). Viscount Grey of Fallodon, speaking from London. 12:30.
Senator F. Dumont Smith, Kansas (CBS—T). Noted authority on our first President, speaking from Chicago. 1:30.
Ringing of Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Philadelphia; Sol Bloom, speaker; United States Marine Band (WJZ Chain). Thirteen strokes for each of the original colonies. 2:30.
M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States; C. Bascom Slemp, speaker; United States Army Band (CBS—T). 9.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor (WEAF—T and WJZ—T). 11 a. m.
New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor (CBS—T). Last radio concert of season, conducted by Molinari, from Brooklyn Academy of Music. Symphony in E Flat Major (Haydn); Old Airs and Dances for the Lute (Respighi); Novelletta (Martucci); Loreley (Catalani); La Valse, choreographic poem (Ravel); Overture, Bartered Bride (Smetana). 3:15.
People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor (WBZ). Jordan Hall, Boston. 5.
Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF—T). 7:30.
Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Muriel Kyle, soprano; Edgar Guest (CBS—T). Familiar classics. 9:30.
Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (WOR). Three tone poems, Liszt's "Les Preludes," Saint-Saëns' "Spinning Wheel of Omphale" and "Danse Macabre." 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). American composers. 10:30.
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor (KMOX). 8.

Soloist and Orchestra

Maurice Chevalier; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8:30.
Anna Case, soprano; Raoul Nadeau, baritone; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor (WEAF—T). Folk songs, "Faust" aria and familiar ballads, to close, Miss Case; Massenet aria and ballads, Mr. Nadeau. 9:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mixed quartet; male quartet; organ; instrumental ensemble (WEAF Chain). Favorites from world of musical literature. 5.
Mixed quartet; poem readings; orchestra (CBS).) "Sweethearts of the Air." 5:30.
Choir Invisible (WOR). Soloists, girl trio, male quartet and WOR Salon Orchestra. 6:45.
Major Bowes' Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Victor Herbert's "American Rhapsody," by grand orchestra. 8.

Vocal

"Samson and Delilah," Part II (WEAF—T). National Oratorio Society. 1.
Cathedral Hour (CBS—T).) Religious music by chorus, organ and orchestra. 2.
"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Mixed chorus, organ, two pianos, orchestra. Visit to Holland. 4:15.
Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). 8. NBC Pacific. 9:30.
Male quartet (Dunn McCarthy—WJZ—T). 1:15.

Chamber Music

Perole String Quartet; Eulah Hackenger, contralto (WOR). Brahms's "Piano Quintet in F Minor," feature. 1.
London String Quartet (WJZ Chain). Schubert's "Quartet, Opus 29," in Library of Congress musicale. 2.
Woodwind ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Sparklets" period. 4.

Recitals

"War" (WJZ—T). Readings and drama by Frederick Palmer, former war correspondent. 7.
Martha Attwood, soprano (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR).) Oriental philosophy and typical music. 5:30.
"The Gauchos" (CBS—T). Typical Latin orchestra and soloist. 8:45.
"Around the Samovar" (CBS—T). Balalaika orchestra and Russian vocal and instrumental soloists. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"George Washington" (WEAF Chain). Big Brother Club. 7.
Feature Magazine Hour (Collier's—WJZ—T). 8:15.
"Earth Incorporated" (WEAF Chain). Fantastic drama. 10:15.
"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Talks

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.
"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.
"World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Jesse Crawford, organist; popular orchestra (CBS—T). An "Evolution of Jazz," closing with an arrangement of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." 10.

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 23

Vocal and Instrumental

Sylvia Froos, soprano; Muriel Pollock and Vee Lawnhurst, piano duo; concert orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain). Roxy program. 7:45.
Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T) Fifteen-minute classical program. 8.
A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Hour of popular classics and ballads. Most interesting, "Polovetzian Dances" and popular "The River and Me." 8:30.
Earle Spicer, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.
Will Rogers, guest speaker; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:30.
Rochester Civic Orchestra; Kolin Hager, tenor (WJZ—T). Washington Post (Sousa); I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby (Clay), Mr. Hager; Jubel Overture (Weber). 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Familiar classics. 6:05, 6:45.
Violin soloist; concert orchestra (CBS). "Don Amaizo" period. 10:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Three operatic selections to open. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Three Bakers, male trio (CBS—T). Of interest, waltz, "Blue Pacific Moonlight"; "Faust Fantasy"; "On the Alamo" and "Sam and Delilah." 9.
Pierre Brugnon, tenor; male quartet; Max Smolleen's Orchestra (CBS—T). Features, "Under the Roofs of Paris"; Victor Herbert medley. 10.
Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; contralto soloist (CBS—T). 10.
Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 10:30.
Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.
"Cuban Unrest" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald in "The World Today." 7:15.
"Forty-Eight Years in a Locomotive Cab" (WOR). Reminiscences by Melville K. Packer, engineer of the Pennsylvania's Congressional Limited, recently retired by the company with highest honors. 7:15.
"How's Business? (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.
Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T.) 8:15.
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd; Gilbert Grosvenor (CBS—T). Principal speakers in the National Education Association program from Masonic Temple, Detroit. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.
"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.
"The Illustrious Client" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes adventure. 10. NBC Pacific. 8.
"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). 10:30.

Recitals

John Barclay, baritone; Dagmar Rybner, pianist (WEAF Chain). Three arias from "Iolanthe." 7.
Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—) 6:15.

Daytime Programs

"What I am Trying to do" (CBS—T). Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, committeewoman, in Home Makers period. 11 a. m.
Madison Singers, mixed quartet (CBS—T). 11:15 a. m.
Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). From Chicago. 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ [illegible]

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Artistic lighting and contracting business; established 3 years; excellent growing business in nearby beach town. Address The Christian Science Monitor, 611 I. N. Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

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Family and transient, 38 rooms and 2 stores, all doing a good business; near Los Angeles University of Calif., National Military Home and beach; good reason for selling. Full particulars, write O-1, 319 Broadway, Santa Monica, Calif.

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Red fleshed Blood Oranges, sweetest of all; pink meated Grapefruit, mildest possible; Alligator Pears or Avocados; all $4.50 box f.o.b. Central Florida; prepaid $1.00 extra. F. M. ELLIS, Griffin, Ga.

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BE Mary Rose representative; interesting position showing dresses; can earn $35 upward weekly; no experience; short hours. RODASI CO., 99 Rodasi Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; commission basis; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-8, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Local Classified

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture, beautiful 8-room apartment, suitable renting rooms; 6 bedrooms, furniture of 5 bedrooms; $200 cash; rent $150. Box B-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—3-room apartment, unfurnished, attractive, spacious, overlooking Fenway; unemployment forces tenant to vacate. Apply 15 Audubon Rd., Suite 31, or Janitor.

MELROSE, MASS.—For one or two adults who want a warm, cozy kitchenette apartment; heat and light furnished; refined neighborhood; near Christian Science church. 54 Linden Rd. Telephone Melrose 3440-W.

NEW YORK CITY, East 50's, off Sutton Place—Sublet unfurnished, spacious three rooms and foyer, top floor new 16-story house, woodburning fireplace, refrigeration; tenant going abroad; $100 monthly until October 1, full rent $139.34 following twelvemonth. Telephone Wadsworth 3-8161, evenings Eldorado 5-2730.

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Grille Spacious Lobby Elevator Service
R. W. SEYMOUR, Manager
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Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 22

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

CHEMISTRY STUDIED IN ARABIC OR ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—Students in the secondary schools of Irak have been given the choice of studying chemistry in English or in Arabic. The Minister of Education decided last year that this subject should be taught in English, but the students represented that owing to the difficulties of the language the subject should be taught in Arabic.

The department insisted, however, that English should be used since Arabic has no idiomatic equivalents for the terms in modern chemistry. Further, it was pointed out that it would benefit the students to study the subject in a European language and so have access to the latest literature on scientific research. The question was again brought before the Ministry of Education, and it has now been decided that chemistry is to be taught in both languages, and that the students are to have a choice between the two.

POLYGLOT PORTER WINS PROMOTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A young railway porter at Leeds station, Harry Robinson, has improved his spare time by learning to speak and write French, German, Spanish, Russian, and Italian. His accomplishment came to the notice of the railway authorities and he has been appointed to the continental department at headquarters. He is now learning modern Greek and Hebrew and dabbling in Hindustani and Arabic.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

N. Y. C., West 72nd (Riverside Drive)—Unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, large bedroom, southern exposure, extra lavatory. Virginia 7-6137.

NEW YORK CITY—Poet going abroad will sublet artistic room and bath; reasonably. Telephone Medallion 3-9077.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3660.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

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THE FIRST PARAGRAPH of section 11 of the rules and regulations established by the Police Commissioner governing hackney carriages and hackney carriage stands in accordance with Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, is hereby amended by striking out said paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following:
TRESPASSING UPON SPECIAL AND PUBLIC STANDS. PRIVATE STANDS.
TRESPASSING UPON PUBLIC AND SPECIAL STANDS—Owners or drivers of hackney carriages licensed for special stands shall not make use of special stands to which they have not been assigned, and owners or drivers of hackney carriages licensed for special stands shall not use said hackney carriages on public stands; nor shall more than two hackney carriages owned by the same person, firm or corporation be upon a public stand at the same time.
PRIVATE STANDS—Owners or drivers of hackney carriages permitted to occupy private stands by owners of property and properly licensed for such private stand, may use said hackney carriages on public or special stands provided said hackney carriages have been properly licensed to occupy public or special stands to which said hackney carriages have been assigned.
This amendment shall become effective on the 28th day of February, 1931.

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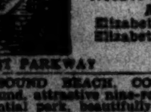
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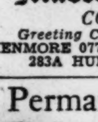
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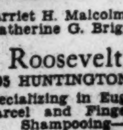
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BATTERIES
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BILT-RITE CO.
We specialize in Radio Repairing—Ignition Work
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Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
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Roosevelt Beauty Salon
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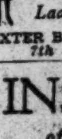
Advance Spring dresses and coats for the miss, matron and half sizes for little women. All newer colors in latest style. Prices $15.75 to $39.50.
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240 Massachusetts Avenue,
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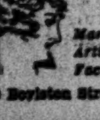
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Historic Costumes for Plays a Specialty.
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Entire stock of dresses, gowns and sportwear reduced to bargain prices. You are invited to take advantage of this extraordinary dress sale. Open evenings.
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Tel. DEVonshire 7145 Room 506
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BOBBING AND PERMANENT WAVE
SPECIALTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
216 TREMONT STREET

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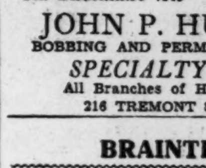
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SOUTH BRAINTREE WEYMOUTH
"The Stores of Personal Service"

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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
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Specializing in Finger Waving and Permanent Waving.

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Open All Day Monday, Feb. 23
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"WHERE THE FOOD IS SO GOOD"
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Home Made Chocolates, Bon Bons
Fudge, Salted Nuts, etc.
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Established 1888
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"It isn't what we send that counts—

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Skis — Toboggans

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½ PRICE ON CLOTHING

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New Easter Merchandise

Has Started to Arrive

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DRY CLEANERS

We specialize in Ladies' Tailoring.

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Dinner Parties a Specialty

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Shiny legs tell the world you're still wearing Old Fashioned Stockings that look out of place with your up-to-date clothes—all the new fabrics are smartest when dull—

"ROGRAIN" Silk Stockings are the New Dull Finish. They are a Fashion—Not a Fad

$1.95 Pair

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Smartly Different at $2.95

Seldom found at this price. All the wanted colors in every head size

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Navy, Gray, Black and Brown in Bakou, Panamalaque, and Coarse Straws

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Special Baby Milk

Pasteurized Milk and Cream

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FOUNTAIN PENS — PENCILS

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50 DAY STREET — Tel. 3920

OUR OWN MAKE

Chocolates—Caramels—Mints

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Leon Oil Method of Permanent Waving

Shampoo 75c—Marcel 75c

Hair Cut 50c

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Install a Bunsen Range Burner for Heat and Cooking

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Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

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Good Clothes for Every Man

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Brand new piques, broadcloths, percales and linens.

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Easy Payments at Easy Prices

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An excellent assortment of hats, especially priced at $5.00.

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HATS AND CAPS

30-32 Main Street — Medford Square

Queen Quality

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Prices $1.95—$2.95

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Cards for All Occasions

Hand Carved Frames, Party Favors

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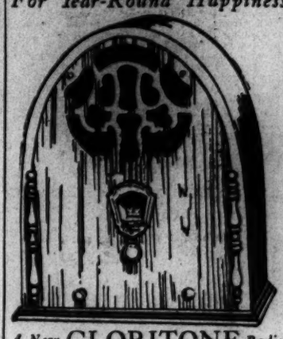
For Year-Round Happiness



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Opposite Newton Centre Depot

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Complete line of unpainted furniture to be sold at practically cost

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Delivery — Centre Newton 0443

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Fancy Fruits—Vegetables

S. S. Pierce—Hatchet Canned Goods

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853 Washington St., Upstairs New. No. 1389

Bread and Pies baked in my own kitchen

Reservations made for special dinner or luncheon parties.

Luncheon 12-2 p. m. Dinner 6-8 p. m.

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332 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE

New. No. 0888

2088 COMMONWEALTH AVE., AUBURNDALE

West New. 1036-W

W. R. NASON

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New Location, March, 1931

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Newton Flower Shop

Newtonville

Call Newton North 2900 at any hour—day or night

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Hilliard's

Good Candy Made Right in Sight

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New Models in Millinery
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Fish, Vegetables
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FANCY CANNED GOODS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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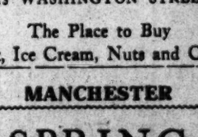

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FOR YOUR PASTRY
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We sell Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Food, Ivory Salt, Postum, Friend's Beans, Burnett's Extracts, Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
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We cut the costs of doing business and pass the savings to you.
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We carry VAN RAALTE'S Underthings
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184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

Parkford Corset Shoppe
172 UNION ST. Telephone—Dexter 0888
Expert Fitting—Satisfaction Assured
IDA L. PARKER HELEN L. GIFFORD

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE.

Where: The United States.

When: 1742-1786.

Why famous: An American soldier who is regarded as the second ablest commander to General Washington in the War of American Independence. Born in Rhode Island, he was reared a Quaker, for his father was a Quaker preacher as well as the owner of an anchor forge and a grist mill. Young Nathanael was constantly occupied in the fields, at the forge or in the mill; yet he managed to accumulate by his own efforts alone a familiarity with English history, with law and geometry and political science. In public matters he was destined to play an important part, beginning with his election to the general assembly of the town in which he lived. Then, too, he was one of the earliest patriots to undertake a practical military training in preparation for the break which he saw was bound to come between the Colonists and the Mother Country. From the moment in 1775 when he led his Rhode Island troops to join the American forces before Boston, Greene never had even one day's furlough until the end of the war in 1783.

During the Revolutionary War General Greene's services were manifold and always dependable. He had his part in the New York and Long Island campaign; he was in the New Jersey campaign, at Trenton and Princeton and the Brandywine; at Germantown he commanded the left wing of the army which pressed through the village; for more than two years he shouldered the complex responsibilities of quarter-master-general; he presided over the court of inquiry which dealt with the case of Major André.

In the South General Greene's leadership was brilliant. It was he who, bit by bit, drove the British out of the interior of the Carolinas and, by one desperate strategic move after another, finally brought them back to the Atlantic coast; where at last they were surrounded on the Yorktown peninsula which saw Lord Cornwallis's surrender. General Washington once said to his trusted officer, General Greene, "the States have had in you, in my opinion, an able, upright and diligent servant," high praise from the ordinarily restrained lips of Washington.

A Word a Day

Gourmand, Gourmet

These words, which have been incorporated into our language without change in spelling or sense from the French, are frequently, but erroneously, used interchangeably. The "gourmand" is a glutton, a greedy or ravenous eater; the "gourmet" is a connoisseur of fine cooking and beverages. The former is after quantity; the latter asks only quality.

Both *gourmand* and *gourmet* appear to have been borrowed by the French from Scandinavian sources, probably from the Norwegian *gurmen*, "inclined to gorge oneself," an extension of *gurma*, "to eat steadily and continually."

Gour'-mand is accented on the first syllable; sound *ou* as *oo* in *food*, *a* as in *account*.

Gour-met' is accented on the second syllable; sound *ou* as *oo* in *food*; *e* as in *end*; *the t is silent*.

"Both gourmand and gourmet praised the dish highly."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Her Mistake

Washerwoman: "It distresses me exceedingly, Frau Huehnchen, but with all my rubbing I could not get the spots out of your silk dress!"

Lady: "Spots? Ach, that was a hand-painted gown of the latest fashion!" — *Das Kleine Witzblatt* (Leipsig).

True Enough

A well-known Royal Academician, who one day noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement artist, asked the man what sort of a fish it was supposed to be.

"A shark, sir!" replied the artist.

The R. A. laughed contemptuously. "But you've never seen a shark," he said.

The artist nodded.

"That's true, sir," he said, "but, then, don't some of those Academy chaps paint angels?"—*Answers.*

Fugitive: "Who said 'Snug as a bug in a rug'?"

A Quotation for Today

THE best intentions are good for nothing until execution has justified them.—GEORGE ELIOT.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours."

The Capable 'Over 50's'

(Boston Herald)

Boston

IN THESE days of stress, when a pick and shovel appear to be the only solution in the minds of many to the problem of providing work for those who need it, the plight of the man over 45 whose job has slipped from him sometimes seems hard.

The Rover stumbled on one employer who recognized the situation of the man over 50 who is out of work, and capitalized it, while offering a chance to grubstake about 50 of the old-timers.

It's a big chocolate factory, manufacturing a novelty candy with a surprisingly large demand—a demand that has tested the ingenuity of the factory to fill.

Here, in two night shifts, are about 50 men, every one more than 50 years old, manning the machines that wrap the candy bars. In the daytime the machines are tended by girls.

It started as an experiment with the factory, and it was expected that the work would drag in comparison with the pace set by the deft fingers of the girls used in the daytime.

But that was one of the surprises. The factory found the men just as deft, just as speedy, and even more careful of the product, which is fragile and in which the waste from breaking is apt to be large.

They are all known by number. One of them told the Rover it seemed funny, "I have always been called 'Mister,'" he said, "and this number system is odd, to say the least. But even if I am only a number here, that number is by no means a cipher."

Every one feels an increased sense of security with the knowledge that here at least his age is not held against him. These men each receive $18 a week.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Travels Through a Garden of Glass

IT WAS snowing and blowing as though winter had just begun, but inside Miss Joyce's snug kitchen the seven girls of the G. O. G. Club (which means Garden of Girls) were sitting around the cozy hearth, choosing seeds for spring planting. They were having a hard time to decide among so many, and finally Miss Joyce said, "We will take our travel trip soon to the Glass Garden, and perhaps that will help you decide."

"The Glass Garden!" echoed everybody, looking for further explanation, but Miss Joyce only smiled and shook her head. "Wait till tomorrow," she said.

Tomorrow dawned clear and cold. The snow had turned to rain in the night and then it had frozen again. Everything was slippery ice, but that didn't hinder the G. O. G. Club from its travel trip. The trolley took them first through the subway and then out across the river, away from the crowded city. As they walked along, they seemed to be in fairyland. Trees and bushes were coated with ice, dazzling in the sun.

"This must be the Glass Garden," said Violet, whose real name was Esther, and everybody agreed, but Miss Joyce said: "No. It is very beautiful, but the Glass Garden is even more wonderful."

Finally they reached a large brick building which said "University Museum" over the door, and they went in. They climbed a number of stairs, and at last found themselves in a large room full of showcases, some against the wall and some on the floor. Miss Joyce said nothing and the children felt a little disappointed. "Look around," said Miss Joyce, "but be careful not to touch the cases, for glass breaks easily, you know."

A few minutes later quite an excited G. O. G. Club gathered around Miss Joyce. They had discovered the beautiful flowers inside the cases.

"Are they real, Miss Joyce?" asked Daisy. "There's a lovely May-apple blossom, and the dearest plant of violets, roots and all!"

"They're glass," said Miss Joyce. "You know I told you this was a glass garden."

"I know the cases are glass," said Myrtle, "but the flowers Miss Joyce? Why, there's goldenrod, and the sweetest clump of Quaker ladies!"

"All glass," said Miss Joyce again. "They were all made by the skillful, loving and patient hands of a German artist. They are for the university students to study and for us to love and enjoy. Now let us look around some more for there are more kinds of flowers here than we shall ever find together in any real garden, and they have come from all over America—North and South"

They were all loathe to leave the flowers when it was time to go, and talked about them all the way home. They decided to buy some flax seeds for planting, so as to have a plant like the glass one with its flowers of "fairy blue," and also some seeds of the cup-and-saucer flower (cobea scandens), which grows wild in Mexico.

"I wish we could thank the German artist who made them," said Lily.

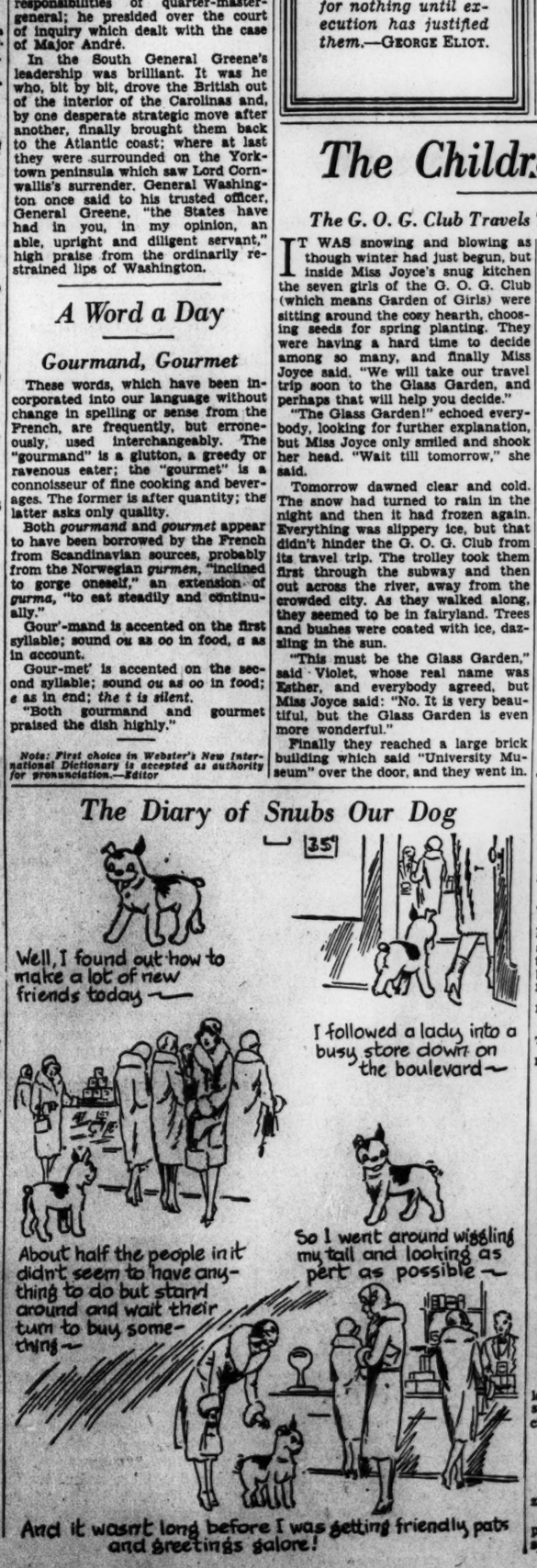
"What is your favorite of all, Miss Joyce?" said Iris.

"It would be hard to say," answered Miss Joyce, "but I've been thinking about other flowers that help to make the world beautiful and happy, even in barren places and in ice-bound lands."

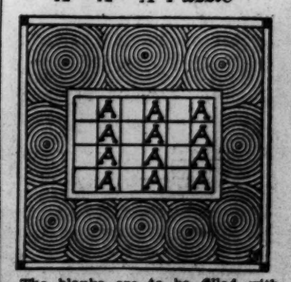
Fair are the flowers that grow on the earth
Whether yellow or red or blue.
Fair are the flowers that grow in the heart
That is patient and loving and true.

This one is fair, and that one is rare,
And all are with charm imbued;
But none is more lovely or charming of comely
Than generous gratitude.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Well, I found out how to make a lot of new friends today—
I followed a lady into a busy store down on the boulevard—
About half the people in it didn't seem to have anything to do but stand around and wait their turn to buy something—
So I went around wiggling my tail and looking as pert as possible—
And it wasn't long before I was getting friendly pats and greetings galore!

A—A—A Puzzle



The blanks are to be filled with letters so that reading across you can spell the names of two countries, a city, and a fruit.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Boston Common Puzzle:

Sparrow, Common, frog, Florris, pigeon, Garden, Fib, monument, squirrel (Scroggins),

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Prohibition as It Works

WHAT the workingman is thinking of prohibition, what effect the law has had upon his drinking habits, whether he is "drinking more than ever," as the pet phrase of the antis puts it, are all questions of vital importance in the present active discussion of the "experiment, noble in purpose."

All of them are answered explicitly and convincingly by Whiting Williams in an article in the current Survey Graphic. Mr. Williams is not a propagandist, but a practical student of social phenomena. His is not the method of the theorist, but the objective system of an observer at first hand. This article tells of his observations made, as he says, "last summer when I moved unshaven and under an assumed name amongst groups of unemployed men in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Gary, Chicago and other cities which had given me opportunity for similar experience among workers in 1919."

The conclusions he reached Mr. Williams states in a few italicized paragraphs. The facts upon which he based his conclusions form the major portion of his article and are too many for full quotation. After joining his fellow "hoboes" in the purchase of strange and deadly drinks—"gasoline and denatured alcohol" was one—from "speakeasies" in slums and in abandoned houses where, as his companion put it, "Of course they gotta know you," he reached this conclusion:

> In the old days more intoxicated men than I discovered this year could have been encountered in two or, possibly, three saloons within a few blocks in a single one of the whole list of communities visited.

One must be known to get a drink, and equally to have any certainty that the drink obtained is not "graveyard stuff" or "knock-out drops." Thus even in the slums, as notoriously in our "best" society, the growing difficulty of getting "safe" liquor is making the whole thing too much bother for the would-be drinker. As a result of this difficulty, Mr. Williams concludes that:

> All the speakeasies of Homestead are not handling in a whole average day of 1930 as much of either alcohol or money as crossed a single average saloon bar in Homestead in a single morning of 1919.

Yet the workers drink. Of course, but not alcohol. "Every industrial district discloses nowadays hustling truck-load after truck-load of soft drinks, alongside of still others of bottled milk." It sounds like a very fortunate shift from the early morning beverage of pre-prohibition days—"the Blacksmith and his Helper"—which Mr. Williams describes as "a big whisky helped down by a huge beer."

The observer found not merely that enforcement of the law was steadily improving, but that there is a new respect for the enforcement officers even among those against whom they prosecute their campaigns. Men of a better type have taken up the work, and they are more free from political influence and the "pull" of the lawless. The writer quotes as the typical viewpoint that of an official who said:

> Hardly more than a year have we been under civil service rules, and therefore able to weed out the ex-barkeeps and thugs put—and kept—in the enforcement unit by purely political pull. For the first time our force represents not jobs but careers. And one result is that when today we corner a bunch of 'leggers and answer their query by assuring them that we're "federals," they tell us, "Don't shoot. We'll come down"—and they don't try bribes on us, either.

Another declared that within the last year "civil service has brought so high a level of agents, and their evidence has been so carefully collected and so convincingly presented, that out of 235 indictments a plea of guilty was put in by all but four!"

Mr. Williams, though cautious of expressing opinions, and confining himself mainly to facts, foresees steadily increasing effectiveness of enforcement and "within a year or two a decided shift in public understanding and opinion." "We'd best at least be careful," he suggests, "about monkeying with a plan which, whatever its faults, has undoubtedly transferred . . . more than a few hundred million dollars from alcohol to gasoline, shoes and bath tubs."

On Learning Foreign Languages

THAT languages are taught, but not really learned, in too many American schools and colleges, is a current criticism of prevalent methods of linguistic study and teaching, a criticism voiced not only by the lay public but also by the teaching profession. Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia College, for example, has frankly declared that the average college student cannot gain any real command over a foreign tongue in the three or four hours a week that the curriculum can devote to it. Or again, Professor Sneeden of Teachers' College, Columbia University, recently told a convention of teachers of foreign languages in New York that the present method of instruction is of so little value to pupils that their time is practically wasted.

Such searching and perhaps exaggerated criticism sounds somewhat destructive, yet it has in it the seeds of constructive correction. Many educators believe that even at the expense of "a late start" most students will make better progress if they begin their foreign language work at a little more mature stage, after both a better grounding in their own language and some knowledge of the culture and history of the countries whose languages they study. Tutorial instruction for the less apt is also recommended.

Even the choice of languages to be studied is undergoing a change. Less attention should be devoted to the Romance languages, and more to Russian, Japanese and other less familiar tongues, in the opinion of some educators.

Perhaps if the average learner of French, for example, were to speak his mind, he would plead for simplification of the French grammar, for the elimination of excessive detail, for the stressing of fundamentals and the subordinating of exceptions. He would agree with the school of thought which believes that plunging into the study of foreign classics at the outset is not the only way to acquire familiarity with a new language.

Rather the beginner will acquire interest and facility by practice in expressing his own thoughts and wishes in the new language. Most helpful, of course, is the opportunity, regardless of how much classroom instruction one may have had, to hear the language spoken correctly and fluently by a native. This accounts for the increasing number of Americans who go to live for a time in European countries. If the number of persons who could follow this method were increased, there would be fewer examples of the American woman who had studied French in college, but who on reaching France said the only thing she could remember was the textbook sentence, "Where is the hat of the gardener's wife?"

Agreement on Muscle Shoals

THE ending of the ten-year battle over Muscle Shoals is indicated in the compromise reached by House and Senate conferees on the method of operating the gigantic power and nitrate plant built by the United States Government during the war.

The agreement is not final. It must still be approved by both houses and the President, and there is some possibility of a veto. But apparently it does represent a congressional consensus or—possibly most of all—a general congressional desire to end the long controversy over use of plants which have already cost $130,000,000.

The compromise is largely a victory for the exponents of government operation headed by Senator Norris. It provides for direct federal handling of the power units under a board of three managers appointed by the President, and for government operation of the nitrate fertilizer plant unless it can be leased to private interests within a year, which is said to be unlikely.

The measure agreed on also carries authorization of an appropriation of $37,500,000 for construction of Cove Creek Dam, to supply seasonal power and improve navigation on the Tennessee River, and a provision for erection of another steam-power unit at Muscle Shoals. If completed, the whole project would furnish more than 400,000-horsepower.

Government operation of this great development has been particularly urged to provide a "yardstick" by which private power enterprises could be judged. But if it is to be in any sense a fair measurement of such business, it must be conducted on the same basis, and there is some question as to whether such a basis is furnished by the bill now before Congress.

One of its provisions, for instance, is for special concessions of power to any lessee of the nitrate plant to compensate for the probable losses which would be incurred by manufacture of fertilizer in the antiquated government plant in competition with more modern plants under private management. But what sort of bookkeeping arrangement will be made to show the Government's loss from this effort to bolster up the nitrate plant with power which might otherwise be sold?

Another provision is for the Government to build transmission lines for the distribution of power—out of profits. If these were to be paid for out of congressional appropriations, it would be easier to fix the total investment of the Government and to estimate comparative earnings. Will the earnings used for this purpose be taken account of when figures are compiled to show whether the Government is getting back the interest on its money?

Or will there be any attempt to compute such data? What allowance will be made for the fact that the Government pays no taxes? How will depreciation be figured? These are all essential questions which must be carefully answered before government operation of Muscle Shoals can be considered in any sense a yardstick against which the merits of private operation can be judged.

Peerages and the Trade Unions

A FEW days before the publication of the last Honors List by the British Premier there was a strong belief in certain quarters that a peerage was to be conferred on the former secretary of a great trade union. As things turned out, this particular elevation to the House of Lords did not take place, but the very fact that such a contingency could be seriously contemplated, probably for the first time in history, shows the increasingly democratic tone of English society, and a possible new avenue of approach toward the second-chamber problem, which, as was seen in the controversy over the Dyestuffs Act, may be for the moment postponed, but is not solved.

It has long been the aim of constitutional reformers to obtain a representative House of Lords. To this end it has been often suggested that admission to the Lords, as to the Commons, should be conditional on election. The Parliament Act of 1911 was admittedly a first step toward the achievement of this ideal. But there are two objections to this method of procedure. It could obtain success, if at all, only after a long and weary struggle. It would also greatly increase the power of the second chamber.

At present the House of Commons can always, through the royal prerogative of making peers, overrule the Lords if it feels that it has public opinion behind it. But conditions would be entirely changed if the Lords held their offices by exactly the same public mandate, and had therefore precisely the same claims to represent the people, as the Commons themselves. The possibilities of political deadlock, and of the holding up of the Government, would be enormously increased, and this is of all things least to be desired when, even in the most favorable circumstances, Parliament finds it difficult to keep abreast of the flow of national business.

Meanwhile, the House of Lords is of itself in the natural process of development slowly becoming representative. Originally including only territorial magnates and primates of the national church, it now includes members of nearly all professions—lawyers, authors, doctors, and business men of every variety. As yet, however, it does not include trade union leaders, and the working class element is lacking from it. Were this step to be taken (and public opinion seems to be ripe for it), a representative House of Lords would be well on the way toward realization without any of the friction or sense of drastic change that would accompany almost any other method of achieving the same object.

Carving England for the New Speed

THE battle in England between mellow old beauty and insistent modern utility has recently found quite a number of lovely avenues, old cottages and quaint villages on the firing line. Mr. Justice Eve, a distinguished London High Court judge, says of the new traffic ways: "I regard those long black streaks of roads that traverse mile after mile of the country with nothing short of horror." Progress, the automobile, the char-à-bancs and the packing of 75 per cent of the English people into towns, shout, "We want to get about quickly, so out of the way, all you old hindrances!"

Thus are beauty spots butchered to make a char-à-bancs holiday. Desecration of rural scenery in recent years has called into being a Roads Beautifying Association which is striving to endow highways with something of the beauty of old English roads and lanes.

In one or more of the English housing laws in which compulsion was used against reluctant landholders, Parliament inserted a clause saying that "regard should be had to the amenities of the neighborhood." So with roads and other "improvements" and "developments." The bludgeon should be used sparingly by those engaged in carving England for the new speed.

England is in a peculiar position in this matter. She is small. There is an old story of "the American visitor," who is said to have remarked, "In England I'm afraid to go for a walk before breakfast for fear of falling off the island." It is not so small as that. But the more of her rustic charm she loses, the less she has. And the carvers of England for the new speed might well remember that the country of Sulgrave Manor and Boston, Lincolnshire, and Penn and Stratford-on-Avon cannot afford the loss of her quiet countryside.

The more turbulent the sparking plugs of progress, the greater the value of the leafy peace that is England.

Yes—Really, Yes—No Bananas!

"YES, we have no bananas," promises to take on a serious meaning in California, where the State Legislature is considering a bill which would banish every bright yellow cluster of this luscious fruit, and make not only the sale but the possession of a single specimen illegal.

The reason given for this proposal is not the well-known hazard of the banana peel cast carelessly on the sidewalk, nor the temptation to overeat which the presence of bananas in the home offers little Johnny, but, according to the State Senator who introduced the bill, the possibility that if people did not have bananas they would be more inclined to eat peaches, apples, pears, apricots and other soft fruits grown in the Golden State.

"Bananas are not a California product," he is quoted as saying. "We should protect our home industries first."

Here, apparently, are all the materials for a first-rate legislative debate. The lowly banana is bound to have its stanch protagonists, who will defend it to the last ditch with logic, oratory and honest gustatory friendship. Some valiant lawmaker may even assert that the absence of bananas will not of necessity promote the consumption of fruit which has no resemblance in taste, shape or texture to this foreign invader.

Most temerarious of all, however, will be the legislator who advances the theory that this is a day for the breaking down rather than the building up of commercial restrictions, and that California has enough of such prohibitions in the banning of all citrus fruit from Florida and some other sections, and restrictive quarantines against a large number of products from a variety of places.

It might also be argued that bananas represent a human experience which should not be denied the rising generation on the Pacific coast, too often forced, as it is, to come to voting age without knowing the joys of frosty winter mornings or the changes of season common throughout most of the world. Imagine little Johnny, saved from the peril of first-hand contact with bananas, nevertheless looking forward eagerly to the time when he may strike out as a world traveler, perhaps across the mountains to Nevada, and so partake of that mysterious elongate yellow fruit which he has seen pictured in his geography book—if, indeed, the schoolbooks are not also to be censored for the protection of home industries.

Or is it more likely that, if the bill ever comes to a vote, its vote will be neither "aye" nor "no," but "ha ha ha ha!"?

Editorial Notes

"Children and animals are easily confused by the sound of a horn," warns the Chicago Safety Council. And every motorist might to advantage remember this when next he has occasion to sound his horn.

That company which wants permission to operate miniature taxicabs in England deserves a trial if it can prove that the economy would be full-sized.

Since he has rejected fabulous offers both for radio talks and for sound pictures, Charlie Chaplin probably expects his silent pictures to become more golden.

Advertising pays! Yes, but not too much of it. It is reported that an excess of advertising talks has greatly reduced radio listening

Should Wages Be Cut?

By H. B. ELLISTON

ECONOMIC history is littered with "laws" and "theories" imposing severe limitations on wages. The most dismal of these was called the "iron law of wages," or the brazen law, as Lassalle described it. Expounded by many illustrious economists, it held that wages must always tend to fall to the point where they will be just sufficient to keep the worker alive.

These laws of yesteryear fell like ninepins before the assault of social conscience. And it was social conscience that uprooted the pre-war concept of wages and introduced the new standard that labor should share generously as of right in the increasing fruits of production.

* * *

This is the theory which of late has come in for attack by several outstanding American bankers. Their failure to obtain much support, however, gives point to the statement of Henry S. Dennison, of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, that in the United States payment of high wages is "a rooted tradition." Nowadays its exponents reach from organized labor through every stratum of society to the White House. President Hoover nipped the first breath of banking complaint against the maintenance of wage schedules. Before the bankers' convention at Cleveland last year, he said that any departure from present scales would be "a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

What appealed first to social conscience was later found to be economically sound and economically profitable. The economic correlative of high wages is a high level of buying power. "Mass consumption," "the tremendous volume of consumer demand," these phrases are always applied to the United States. They mean nothing without high wages, because they are the product of high wages. That a generous scale of wages has paid not only in high production, but also in high consumption, is the testimony of American industry as a whole. In fact, this is its chief justification in industrial eyes.

A thousand and one industries owe their position to the ability of wage earners to buy things outside the category of necessaries. The effects of their purchases between 1924 and 1929 have brought the very framework of American industry into dependence upon mass consumption. For instance, if the steel industry cut wages, the corner grocer would not necessarily be hit, but there would be less money available for the buying of automobiles, the manufacturers of which are the best customers of the steel industry. Appropriately, therefore, the answer to Albert H. Wiggin, the latest banker to advocate wage cutting, comes from James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who says:

> It is my deliberate judgment that a general reduction of wages in this country would set back the impending recovery by at least two years.

If the high wage doctrine is justified by such men as Mr. Farrell, there would seem to be little further room for argument. The man who has to pay the wages should be the best judge as to whether they are economically feasible.

* * *

Wage-cutting would have much deeper consequences than the retardation of recovery. Business is looking eagerly toward the mounting total of savings deposits which are the reservoir of the nation's deferred buying. For the most part these savings represent surplus from high wages. If wages came down, savings would have to be withdrawn for the purpose of eking out subsistence standards, which, though very high in the United States, would not be adjusted immediately to a lower level.

In time lower levels would be reached all along the line of retail purchasing. This in turn would condemn American industry to a permanently lower level of activity. Excess plant equipment, sustained in prosperity by high wages, would be permanently unemployed, involving immense losses of capital. Permanent contraction of home demand would also react on the competitive power of American industry abroad, which rests on the low unit of cost of product obtainable from mass consumption at home.

To recommend wage-cutting at this time is to miss the actual cause of business stringency. This is simply that supply has outstripped demand. To remedy this, economic thought should logically be riveted on ways for increasing, not decreasing, demand. To this theory at least one leader of finance seems have given his support. In his version of the setback to industry, Frank A. Vanderlip thinks that capital has received too much out of production and labor too little. This is another way of saying that the world has too few customers.

Industry has not advanced so far as to place labor in the category of fixed costs, like machinery, debentures, and so forth. Idealists look forward to such a consummation. However, it may be impossible of achievement as long as the economic machine is constantly impeded by the variability of purchasing power attached to the dollar—or the pound or franc or yen. This condition, expressed in a rising or falling price level, changes the pressure of all monetary contracts, including wages. The present period of falling prices has thus brought into prominence another school of wage cutters who assert that wages should at least be realigned with prices. If he can get his commodities cheaper, the wage earner would obtain the same quantity of commodities for a smaller monetary wage. In such circumstances wage-cutting would not diminish a home market. All that would happen would be that the same volume of business activity would be valued at lower money terms.

* * *

But—are prices as low as is sometimes made out? Not wholesale prices or liquidating prices, but those prices at retail which enter into cost of living. In December the index for cost of living in the United States had fallen by 6.2 per cent from the level of the year before, although wholesale prices had fallen as much as 15.5 per cent in the twelve-month period between November, 1929, and November, 1930. In comparison, factory pay rolls fell off 27.1 per cent in the twelve months ending last November, showing that adjustments of wages to cost of living have been amply covered, though the major part of the drop is, of course, due to unemployment. This figure, incidentally, shows that unemployment has already cut a large hole in consumer demand.

Unemployment is used as an argument to show that the acceptance of lower wages would diffuse employment to the jobless. Thus, it is contended, it would leave consumer demand unimpaired. This is a plausible but specious argument. Socially, it would be a retrograde step, the kind of retreat from the new social standards against which President Hoover inveighed; economically, it would make for lower standards.

Unemployment cannot be connected with the question whether wages should be reduced. The Governors' conference at Albany showed that the American people are thinking of unemployment not as an excuse to reduce living standards, but as a spur to improve them by building on the basis of high wages a superstructure of economic security. James G. Lonsdale, president of the American Bankers' Association, went to the root of the matter when he said:

> Well-managed industry long ago learned the wisdom of insuring regular payment of dividends. . . . The establishment and maintenance of an employment fund would not be a radical change in policy, but rather an enlargement of the old policy.

* * *

High wages have persuaded American industry that even in times of stringency labor is not the item in costs which should be subject to primary adjustment. Gone are the days of 1921, when the first thought was to "liquidate labor." Industry in general has never been in a better position to carry labor until better times return. It is well equipped with quick assets, large surpluses, and low inventories. It is profiting from the wide price spread between the raw materials it buys and the finished products it sells.

Little is heard about the credit side of business at a time of falling prices, but it contains its own items, and should help American business while waiting for the next era of profit making to set in. Authorities say that this is not far distant. Only short periods of underproduction are necessary, according to Paul M. Warburg, to get back to a supply and demand equilibrium.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Prince Prefers Soldier's Life

PRINCE AAGE of Denmark prefers a soldier's life to one of diplomatic and social activities, or to a business or professional career. He is a captain in the French Foreign Legion, and recently spent in Paris his three months' leave of absence from duty in Morocco. Prince Aage is a cousin of King Christian of Denmark. It was rumored that the Prince intended to embark upon a business career in Paris, but he denies that he has any such intention. The end of his furlough will find him back in Morocco, probably attached to a unit of the Legion which is seeing service in the Tafilaleth region, where native rebels are causing some disturbances. Prince Aage campaigned during the Riff war and is familiar with most parts of Morocco.

* * *

New Theater for Children Opens

A traveling theater for children known as Le Théâtre Ambulant, has made its début in Montmartre, where its program of playlets, songs and dances was well received by a large audience of children of the quarter, who came carrying their dolls and favorite playthings to enjoy a matinée. Having thus conquered the famous Butte, the theater will make a tour of France. It is maintained through the generosity of Alfred T. White, of Brooklyn, whose ambition is to make children happy. The little company of playlets is directed by William Gwin of San Francisco. Children are admitted to all performances free, but adults must pay three francs (12 cents) for tickets.

* * *

Rouen Cathedral Being Cleaned

For the first time since the eighteenth century, the famous Gothic cathedral of Rouen is receiving a thorough cleaning outside and in. The last time its exterior was renovated, in 1789, the process consisted of whitewashing by a squad of house cleaners, but connoisseurs feel that this did more harm than good. The present renovation will be carried out by methods unknown so long ago, principally by special vacuum cleaners and attachments designed for the purpose. "Flying scaffolds" and "rolling platforms" are now being built around the cathedral, from which skilled steeple climbers will attack this unique task. The renovation will restore the cathedral to some of its original whiteness without the use of any paint or wash which seems so inappropriate to such a structure. The cleaning process will be completed before May 24, so that the cathedral may present a spick and span appearance when the quincentenary celebrations in honor of Joan of Arc commence.

* * *

Brest to Have Naval Memorial

At Brest, the port which became so familiar to many American soldiers and sailors during the war, a naval memorial is being erected and is expected to be ready for dedication by July 4, 1931. The memorial as planned is a granite tower 135 feet high, resembling a lighthouse, with a powerful electric lantern at its summit. It will cost about $125,000. Brest, which is eight hours from Paris by rail, was the principal port used by American expeditionary forces in the war.

* * *

Don't Hurry Over the Lunch Hours

Almost everybody in Paris belongs to the Two Hours for Lunch Club. One of the most striking differences between the capital's daily routine and that of an American city is the closing of many shops and offices from 12 to 2, or at least from 12:30 to 1:30. The average worker who lives in even a distant suburb does not hesitate to make the long journey home for lunch and back. This means that the noon rush hours in the Métro and at the principal suburban stations are almost as busy as the early morning and evening hours. Few persons appear to consider the midday migration a waste of time. They have two hours, perhaps a little less or even a little more, at their disposal, and would rather spend time going home and back than spend money for a lunch in town. This may be one reason why there are no "lunch counters" in Paris. At any rate, there are practically none, though a few such places are to be found, and there is even an "automat" in the Latin Quarter.

* * *

Cinema Opened by Léon Bailby

Léon Bailby, publisher of the popular Parisian newspaper l'Intransigeant, who has recently returned from a visit to America, has opened a cinema in the Intransigeant Building. The theater is called "Les Miracles," because it stands on the site of the former Cour des Miracles, which Victor Hugo describes in "Notre Dame de Paris" as the meeting place of swarms of mendicants. M. Bailby believes that the motion picture and the newspaper are becoming more and more closely allied as means of educating and informing the public.